Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819. [NUMBER 1540

NOTICE.

DIVINE SERVICE will be resumed in the SCOTCH CHURCH on Thursday next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.; and on each succeeding Sunday at the same hour.

JAMES CLOW.

BOMBAY,
4th December 1819

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 27th day of March last, made in a cause, wherein *Robert H. Hough* and *Jemima Eliza Louisa* his wife, are the complainants, *John Leckie Esquire*, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Major General *Stafford William Samuel Waddington* deceased, and *Robina Jane Hough*, *Louisa*, *Hay Hough* and *Caroline Margaret Hay Hough*, daughters of the said *Robert H. Hough* and *Jemima Eliza Louiza*, by Colonel *William Brookes* their next friend, *Diana Waddington*, *Lilias Diana Mack Waddington*, by *John Mack* her Guardian and next friend, and *George Waddington*, are the defendants, notice is hereby given, that the pecuniary legatees and creditors, in India, of Major General *Stafford William Samuel Waddington*, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, are, on or before the first day of March next, to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies before the Master at his office in Rampart Row, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

EDWARD W. HUNT.
Master in Equiry

MASTER'S OFFICE,
THIS 3d DAY OF DECEMBER 1819.

Advertisement.

WANTED for the use of the Ship BARROSSA, S[illegible] Rupees, for which Bills [illegible] on the Owners Messrs. BAGSTER and BUCHA[illegible] six Months after sight. P[illegible] rous of purchasing such Bills [illegible] writing to Captain HUTCH[illegible] or before the 10th instant.

Bombay, 3d Dec[illegible]

Advertisem[illegible]

FOR PRIVATE

Sale.

A Elegant Bengal built Chariot, good as new, with an excellent pair of Grey Arabs with Harness complete.

The Carriage and Horses may be seen in Rampart Row, and particulars may be known by applying to HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE, at Messrs. Pope, Hamilton & Co's. Office.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction.

Tomorrow (Thursday) 9th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW-STREET.

THE Wearing Apparel and Effects of an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be Sold, two Saddle Horses, belonging to the Estate, & several other, Horses; a good one pole Tent, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, Dec. 8

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC

Auction.

On Monday the 13th Instant.

AT THE LOWER ROOM HOUSE.

The Corner of Meadow Street and Rampart Row,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY

Mr. C. B. BOYCE'

AND ADJOINING TO THEIR OWN

PREMISES,

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

Mr. Wm. Boyce,

DECEASED.

CONSISTING of a general assortment of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Earthen Ware, a Library of valuable Books, a Shigram Po, with Horses and Harness, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

SALE BY AUCTION,

AT COLABA.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

On Tuesday next the 14th Instant,

On the Premises,

THE PROPERTY OF

Major Gen. Boye,

Proceeding to Europe.

CONSISTING of Plate and Plated Ware, a capital Eight Day Clock, by McCabe, Wall Shades, Chandeliers, patent Lamps, a superior set of Dining Tables on Claw Feet and Castors, other Dining Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Table and Dessert Sets, with other articles of Furniture, a quantity of choice Wines, with other Liquers, London particular Madeira in Pipe &c. &c.

[illegible]ty of a Gentleman deceased, Advertised in Saturday's *Courier*), also, a number of other Books, with a variety of Articles. Furniture, Palankeens, Liquors, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Patent Cooking Machine, a Dolland's Spy Glass, a Port de Feulie.

The Sale of the proceeding articles begining with Books, will commence at Eleven o'clock.

At Twelve Precisely

WILL BE PUT UP,

A capital Chesnut Colt, from England just arrived in the Ship Orient.

A Cape Horse, stands 13¼, by Janus out of Loyalist, arrived in the Sarah, with three other Saddle Horses.

ALSO,

A Bull Bitch, from Lord Berkley's Breed.

ALSO,

A Velocipedes.

Vulgarly called a *Dandy Charger.*

Apollo House, Dec. 8

Kempt & Co.

HAVE Just received for sale on commission a Fashionable Tilbury deserving the attention of any Gentleman looking out for a neat Equipage, built about 5 months ago by one of the first European Coach makers in Calcutta.

Have likewise for sale a set of Union Pipes in a Mahogany case with a Book of instruction.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1819.

For Freight.

THE NEW FAST SAILING SHIP

MAHOMED SHAW,

John Laird,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail on or about the 1st of January 1820, for particulars apply to the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, BELLASISS LANE.

Bombay 8th December 1819.

નોર *

વાંહાણ.નામે.મોહોમદશાહ.ક૫
તાન.જંન.લેડ.શ્રી.બશરાની.ના
લમો.ફંકારવાનુંછે.તે.તારીખ.૧
લી.જંનેવારી.૧૮૨૦ નીઉ.ફંકા
રશે.વાશતે.અગારકોલને.નોરી.
આલ.ચડાવવો.હોઉતો.ચડાવે *
ઉબાબે.અગારકાલ.પુછવું.હોઉ
તો.મેજર.બલારીશની.શેરીમો.
૫રાંમજી.કાવશાજી.ની.આફીશ
મો.હાલનેજુએ*

[illegible] ૧૮૧૯

Messrs. Boyce & Co.

Have Lately Received From London

AND FROM THE MAURITIUS

THE UNDERMENTIONED WINE.

Etna white in quarts	*Rs. per Doz.*	35
Ditto Red		35
Ditto Carmedi Vin in pints		35
Ditto Tokay		35
St. Julien from Messers Blaize 400 Rs. per Hhd. or Rupees per Dozen. . . .		20.
St. Emilion Ditto 375 Rupees per Hhd. or Rupees per Dozen.		18
Segur St. Estaphe Medoc, Ditto 375 per Hhd. or Rupees per Dozen. . . .		18

THE above Wines having been approved of by good judges, BOYCE & CO. feel no hesitation in recommending them; of which, samples may be had on application at their Stores.

BOYCE & CO. Beg at the same time to notify that on the arrival of an Investment commissioned from England, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, which they have been in daily expectation of receiving since September last, they will publish, monthly, in the Newspeper, lists of their prices, agreeably to promise made by them to the public, on their seperation from their late Partners; and which they have been restrained from doing hitherto, only in consequence of the smallness of their Stock which did not consist of sufficient variety to render such a measure necessary.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1819.

Advertisement.

G. Higgs

BEGS to acquaint the Amateurs of the Turf that he has just received for Sale a very promising high cast Arab Horse five years old warranted sound and untried as a racer.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1819.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

AT Mr. MITCHELL'S, near Tarala, an Excellent Coach Body, most Superbly lined with Rich Brussels lace and well adapted for an Indian Prince.

Particulars may be known either by application to Mr. MITCHELL at Tarala, or to Mr. ANDERSON at his Office.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1819.

Advertisement.

CANTON 13TH AUGUST.

MR. ROBT. BERRY, late of Port Louis Mauritius, having removed to China in consequence of the declining state of Commerce in that Island, (yet retaining his Interest in the Firm of BERRY & CO. there, tho' it is not to be considered a branch of the Establishment here announced) respectfully communicates to his Friends & the Public in India his having commenced a House of Agency in connection with Sir ANDREW LYUNGSTEDT: under the Firm of BERRY, & LYUNGSTEDT.

Mr. BERRY, having heretofore resided in China twelve Years in Active and important Agency, and Sir A. LYUNGSTEDT twenty as Swedish Company's Super Cargo, will they trust in some degree warrant the hope, that long experience, and their determination to attend strictly to the line of Agency, and Interest of their Constituents, may promote the encouragement they hereby Solicit.

Mr. BERRY, having only arrived a few days since, avails himself of the departure of the Ship Charlotte, merely to forward this Advertisement for insertion. Circulars will follow by the first departures in the regular Season, it having been impossible to prepare them for the present conveyance.

N. B. It may be proper to observe that neither Sir A. LYUNGSTEDT (a Swede by birth) or Mr. BERRY, the latter holding the appointment of Swedish & Norwegian Consul, in India & China, from His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, are subject to the restrictions of the Honorable East India Company, which compels British Subjects not in their Service, nor in possession of similar authority to leave the Empire annually; consequently their residence may be relied upon all the year round.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH NOVEMBER 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. C. H. Lamy, of the 8 Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Major of Brigade to the Troops stationed at Satarah, date of appointment 24th November, 1819.

29th November 1819:

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, commanding the Bombay Brigade in Malwa, of Lieutenant Liddle, to act as Adjutant to the Details of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Regiment left at Mhow, from the 6th Instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Major R. H. Hough, Deputy Military Auditor General, a furlough to Bussorah on sick Certificate, for a period of three months from the date of his Embarkation

1st December, 1819.

In pursuance of the request of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in council, the Honorable the Governor in Council cancels the appointments of Captain Stephen Whitehill, to be Assistant Adjt. General, and Captain David Wilson, to be Assistant Quarter Master General to the field force in Kandeish, and nominates Captain Hore, to the former and Captain Steele, to the latter situation.

Captain Stephen Whitehill, is reappointed to his situation of Major of Brigade at Poona.

The alterations in the Commissariat Department to be suspended until the return of Captain Wilson from the Persian Gulph.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on Sick Certificate, to Major Thomas Thatcher, of the 2 | 9th Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MR. H. G. OAKES, to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec 2d Surgeon Kemball Garrision Surgeon from Baroda.

Do. 3d Lieut. Hilton, 14th M. N. I. from Malwa.

Do, 4th Capt. M. Jenowe 69th Regt. from Gen. Pritzler's Force.

Do. 5th Lieut, I. W. M. Falconer, Fort Adjt Tannah, from Tannah.

Do. 5th Lieut, Edw. Willock, Horse Artilery from Serroor.

Do. 6th Lieut, A. Reymondet 1 Bat 10th Regt. from Severndroog.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 2d Lieut. Freeman, 1 Bat. to Aurangabad.

Do. J. Outram 2 Bat. 1 Regt. to Poonah.

Do. 1st Assist, Surgeon Gray 1 | 8.

Do. 3d Lieut. T. Harris 1 Bat. P. A. 1 to Poonah.

Do. Major J. Salter, 1 Bat. 8 Regt to Kandeish.

Do. Lieut. C. Jones, 1 Bat. 8 Regt.

Do Asist. Surgeon W. S. Cooke 1 Bat. Grenadier to Baroda.

Do. W. Fraser, 1 | 9 Regt to Bhoj.

Do. Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 1 | 6 to Baroda.

Do, 4th Lieut. T. Lechmere, Bbay. E. Regt. to Poonah

Do. Asist. Surgeon W. Purnell to Bancoat.

Do. 8th Lieut. I. S. Wyllie. 2 | 15 M. Rgt. to Kandeish.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MHOW RACES.

SATURDAY 20TH Nov. 1819.

MAIDEN PLATE, two mile heats carrying 9 stone 7 lbs. for 800 with 75 Rupees Subscription.

	Time of running.
Capt. Napier's, G. A. H.	
Adonis, ... 1 1	First heat—4 12
Cornet Cunningham's G. A. H.	
Glencairne, ... 2 2	Second do.—4 12
Capt. Gibbing's B A. H.	
Mandoo, ... 4 4	
Lieut. Jameson's G A. H.	
Jonathon, ... 3 3	

1ST HEAT.

All four went off at a slapping rate at three parts speed until the last half mile, when Glencairne made play and pushed hard at Adonis, but the superior speed, blood and age of the latter made the attempt unavailing, and Adonis won handsomely.

2D HEAT.

The start nearly as in the former heat, but Jonathon made his push at the turn of the first half mile, Adonis evidently holding in. The race now was very interesting between Adonis. Glencairne & Jonathon until the last half mile, Jonathon fell off in comparison with the unceasing rate of Adonis, Glencairne however made a noble exertion, but Adonis won this heat by his extraordinary powers as he did the other.

A COLT'S PLATE, Heat, one Mile & a half.

	Time of running
Cornet Brook's, Br. A. C.	
Trimmer . . . . . 1 1—3 22	
Lieut. Graham's Bay do.	
Ruffian . . . . . 2 2—3 23	
Capt. Napier's Nutmeg Grey do Silver heels drawn.	
Won easy by Trimmer.	

COUNTRY PLATE, one Mile heat.

	Time.
Captain Rose's Country Black H.	
Cheetoo. 1	Walked over
First and heat 2 7	
Capt. Gibbing's do. White *Ramrao* 2 } Mr. Wellesly do. Bay H. *Oodeypoor*. 3 }	Drawn. Won easy by the Black.

True Copy.
C. F. HART. }
T. WILKINSON. } Judges.

MR. EDITOR,

I observed the other day, an improvement on the Irish method of making a horse go in spite of himself, namely by lighting a fire under his belly or applying a red hot poker to his flank; the method I speak of was by a setting off a Chinese cracker under him; and it is more convenient then either fire or poker for the horse keeper can carry a number of crackers in his pocket and a bit of quick match in his teeth.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your Servant,
M I L E S.

Cheezpogla, Dec. 3d 1819.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, 1819.

The arrival of the Kingston in Bengal from Gravesend the 13th July, adds a few paragraphs to our former stock of intelligence but nothing of much importance appears to have occurred, in the few days that have elapsed, since the arrival of the Nancy from Bordeaux; The public mind is however evidently agitated, and some disturbances, are said to have taken place in the manufacturing districts, at Liverpool, Stockport, and in London, the Coach makers, have struck for an increase of wages. This is distressing enough, no doubt but we are however certain that if this evil, was not magnified by misrepresentations in the public prints, and by other arts practised by the discontented on the unwary, that it would speedily find its own remedy; one of these mischievious paragraphs out of a number we have extracted from an English paper, and our readers will easily see how well it is calculated to mislead the ignorant and unthinking. It runs as follows.

"A much better criterion of the state of a country is the disposition of the people with regard to emigration. Considering all the obstacles to leaving one's country.—the attachments that must be broken, the friends that must be abandoned, the old habits that must be given up, and the new ones that must be adopted, as well as the natural unwillingness to embark in a new course of life, and to run the risk of encountering "ills we know not of;" considering also in how many cases individuals and families are prevented from moving, by a sheer want of pecuniary means, we may fairly conclude, that the distress and misgovernment in a country must be great, when hundreds and thousands are leaving it for a distant place of refuge, the mere voyage to which is perilous and painful.

We must contend that this an abuse of the liberty of the press, for in a maritime and commercial country, emigration is not thought such a hardship, on the contrary, the best families in England, send out their sons as the best method of establishing them, and if the children of the poor, could be so provided for we should see no further occasion for the emigration of the seniors. Emigration is however the necessary result the natural resource of a redundant population, and in spite of all the essays on this subject will continue to overthrow the most learned disquisitions; if however it is contended that emigration is an evil, that ought to be put an end to, the reply is easy, give us employment and we are better contented to stay than to go; How the Government are implicated in this we cannot understand, further than if government would prohibit the use of all kinds of machinery in the time of peace, that the necessity of emigration would cease; but what would become of the manufacturers of this same machinery. Hand husbandry is said to be better than that of the Plough, and the Flail better than the Thrashing Machine; this is we dare say true enough, but in a fluctuating population like England can never be attained.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 19 July.

The accounts from America speak commercial distress; some of the Banks have stopped payment, Lands were advertised for sale, and taxes remained unpaid.

Macgregor has been defeated in attempting his defeat say Sir George has proved himself a better leaper then a General.

The Riots at Liverpool, are not traced any disatisfaction or discontent they occasioned in consequence of an attempt to [illegible] person who had been found with [illegible] him.

The Markets for India produce were in some measure reviving; both the London and Liverpool reports, speak of better times.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST INDIA PRODUCE,

LONDON, JULY 9, 1819.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
COTTON WOOL,				
Surat, per lb.	0	6	0	10
Bengal, ditto, ...	0	5¼	0	7½
Madras or Tinivelly, do.	0	8	0	9
Bourbon, ditto, . . .	1	4	2	0
COTTON YARN, do. .	1	1	0	0
COFFEE, Mocha, per cwt.	110	0	130	0
Bourbon, ditto, . . .	120	0	125	0
Java, ditto, ...	130	0	147	0
Cheribon, ditto, . . .	114	0	120	0
SUGAR,				
Bengal, fine white, do. .	44	0	52	6
Middling white, ditto, .	35	0	41	0
Yellow, ditto, . . .	27	6	34	0
Brown, ditto, . . .	22	0	23	0
Beerbhoom, yellow ditto,	37	6	41	0
White, ditto, ...	45	6	50	6
Battavia and Java ditto,	26	6	47	0
PEPPER, black,				
Company's per lb. . .	0	7¼	0	0
CASSIA LIGNEA, per cwt.	6	10	8	15
RICE,				
Bengal, white, ditto, .	15	0	19	0

Declared for sale, on Friday the 16th July, —prompt the 1st October following.

990 Bales Bengal cotton wool.

At the same time will be sold the cotton wool withdrawn from sale the 2nd July, viz.

269 Bales cotton, ... Company's.

Declared for sale, on Monday the 9th August,—prompt the 5th November following.

6,000	Bags	Black Pepper.
323	do.	White do.
130,000	lbs.	Cinnamon,
100,000	do.	Cloves,
35,000	do.	Mace,
100,000	do.	Nutmegs,
1,000	tons	Saltpetre.

} Company's.

And 2290 Small Bags black Pepper.—Licensed.

A vacancy having taken place in the Court of Directors, by the death of Samuel Davis Esq; we observe the names of John Loch, J. D. Alexander, and John G. Ravenshaw, subscribed to addresses, dated the 17th, 19th, and 18th of June, soliciting respectively the votes of Proprietors in their choice of a Director.

Marks Hall, in Essex, the beautiful seat of Montague Burgoyne, Esq. has been sold for a sum exceeding 100,000*l.*

The baronetage of the late Sir Edward. Yate, of Kent, which has long remained in abeyance is now claimed by Walter Honeywood Yate, Esq. of Gloucestershire, as the lineal heir of the Yate family.

There are four candidates for Barnstaple viz. the present Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Nolon, the barrister, Bourchier Palk Wray, and J. D. Bassett, Esqrs.

The famous edition of Boccacio, which, at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, was bought by the present Duke of Marlborough for the enormous sum of 2,260*l.* was purchased by Messrs. Longman on the 17th June, at the far inferior price of 875 guineas Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, had in both instances the disposal of it.

In the important question between the Earl of Fife and Sir James Duff, and others, (the trustees of the late Lord Fife), the Second Division f the Court of Session, in Scotland, unanimously reduced and set aside the trust deed and deed of entail, executed by the late James Earl of Fife. By this decision the present Earl succeeds to an estate of nearly 20,000*l.* sterling per annum.

On the 24th June, the infant Princees of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was christened with the usual ceremony at Kensington Palace. The infant was named Alexandrina Victoria. The sponsors were the Prince Regent, the Duke of York as proxy for t e Emperor of Russia, the Princess Augusta as proxy for the Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg, and the Duchess of Gloucester as proxy for the Duchess Dowager of Cobourg. In the evening the Duke and Duchess had a splendid party to dinner, to celebrate the joyful event.

A Bill for regulating the Postage to & from India is said to have passed [illegible]

[illegible]

The Charlotte, Stephenson from China, the [illegible] August anchored in the harbour yesterday the following is the substance of the reports by this ship. The Chinese were getting into their usual habits and the restrictions on Europeans were in consequence much relaxed and smuggling again in its Zenith.

The following are extracts of a letter.

Cotton is very dull in consequence of a considerable stock on hand; a cargo of Bengal sold a few days since at 11 T. | 8 m. & two or three of Bombay at 12 to 12 | 5—Opium Bengal 1300 *and rising;* Malva and Turkey 900 per Picul. I fear Cotton will hardly yield the prices quoted throughout the season; three Americans are expected with Cotton from Liverpool.!!!

The ships now at Whampoa, on the 11th of August, are the Sulimany, Asia, Lowjee, Castlereagh, Charlotte, and Hastings a small Bengal Ship, Syren do. and a small brig from Bengal with Opium, 4 American Ships and two brigs; two American Ships sailed the day we arrived and they have been coming and going all the year round; The Bengal Ship Syren, mentioned above, is loading for the Red-Sea, and will sail after the Equinox.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Robarts from this port, bound to Pinang and Bengal, reached Columbo on the 24th October and sailed again for Pinang, on the 28th.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ship Barossa, is expected to sail on or before the 20th Instant.

The Asia, Morris, for this port, is said to have left Deal on the 7th of July; there was also another ship loading for this place, name unknown.

The equipment of the Jane Pilot Schooner, is nearly completed Lieut. Elwin, Honorable Company's Marine, is appointed to take her round to Bengal.

There have been no departures during the last week, but the approaching one, promises better.

The Elizabeth for the Gulf of Persia sails to-morrow.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 3d Armed Pattamar, Bhyroney Syrang Shaick Dawood from Bancoat.

Do. 4th Ship Mahomed Shaw, John Laird from Calcutta 5th Oct.

Do. 6th Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizammodeen from Peziadroog.

Do. Brig Jane, O. R. Williams, from Madras 25th Sept.

Do. 7th Ship Isabella, F. Bignall, from Calcutta 22d Sept.

Do. Ship Charlotte, James Stevenson, from China, 20th Aug.

PASSENGERS.

PER ISABELLA.—Mrs. Scarvell and Child.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Ship Elizabeth, ditto Bussorah.
Brig Aurora, for Pinang.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Prince of Wales, Sylph.

H. C. SHIPS.

Chartered, Ship Barossa, Jane Pilot vessel.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, [illegible]eth, Fazel Kuneem, Biramgore, Malabar, Ahmedy, Cornwallis, Charlotte, Jane Brig.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, and Aurora Brigs, Eliza, Eugenia, Mahomed Shaw, Isabella.

FREE TRADERS.

[illegible]allow, Sarah, Carmarthen.

MADRAS.

ARABS.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

[illegible]anee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

[illegible]—7. Honourable Company's Ship Nearchus [illegible] William Maxfield, from Penang 10th Oc-

[illegible]. 8. Portuguese Ship Oceano, P. G. D'Silva, From Lisbon 25th April, [illegible] de Janeiro, 18th August.

Do. 8. [illegible] Catolomain, P. G. Hogan, from [illegible] goon 25th Oct.

Do. Ship Kingston, Bowen from London 14th July.

Do. 9. H. C. Ship Minto, Lieutenant J. S. Griddle, from Penang 10th Oct.

Do. 10. Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Madras 29th Sept. and Masulipatam 8th Oct.

Do. 12. Arab Ship Samdanny, Nacodah Abobacar, from Cannanore the 13th Sept.

Do. 13. H. C. Chartered Ship Princess Charlotte, Capt. W. Vaughan, from London 9th July.

Do. Ann, Robert Dickie, from Bombay 7th October, Tellicherry, Cochin & Allipee 20th Oct.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 11. The Brig Helena.
Do. The American Brig Barbara.
Do. The Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

PER KINGSTON.—Colonel John Cuninghame John Digby Esq. Civil Service; Captain Charles Ryder. N. C. Messrs John Brown and Charles Degard, Free Merchants Hon. W, Stapleton, Messrs Philip Deane, Richards Bedingfield, Charles Grain, George Maclean James Hewet and G. H Edwards. Cadets for Bengal; Messrs Wm. Burlton, James Fanish and Wm. McQueen, Cadets for Madras; Mr. Joseph Nellet, Free Mariner; Messrs James Reid and Charles Smart, for the Pilot Service; 60 H. C. Recruits; 3 Women and 4 Child.

PER PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—Mrs. Parson, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bannester, Mr. Thompson, Free Mariner, Rev. T. Brodie, Chaplain, Messers. Bishop, Dalrymples, Lamerson and Beanet, Cadets.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Do. 7. Ship Bengal, George Woodward, for Liverpool.
Do. Ship Union, W. S. Skitter for Penang.
Do. French Ship Carnatic, M. Vanlom, for Bourbard Havre de Grace.
Do. 8. Danish Ship Kronprinssen, S. W. Orard to complete her Cargo for Copenhagen.
Do. Ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, for China.
Do. 9. Windermere, R. Low, for Liverpool.
Do. Ship Milford R. Horwood, for Bombay.
Do. Ship Globe, J. Blythe for London.
Do. Ship Bristol, W. Buckham, for Bristol.
Do. Ship Britania, W. Snowball for Rangoon.
Do. 11. Marchioness of Wellesley, T. Ricketts, for Bencoolen.
Do. Ship Mary, John Brown, for Port Jackson.
Do. 13. Ship Dick, W. Harrison, for Ceylon.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 13th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down.—The Bristol and Susan.
Passed Up.—Portuguese Ship Oceano.
Remain.—The Baring, Portuguese Ship St. Jago. Major, and the Milford, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remain,—The outward bound Ships Windermere Bengal, Britannia, and Globe, and the inward boun, Ship Ann.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, This Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva and Rose.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—By the Rev. N. Wade, A. M. Sen. Chaplain, Mr. Frederick Jolliffe, Free Mariner to Miss Jane Bathfield.

On the 1st. Inst. by the Rev. N. Wade, Sen. Chaplain, Mr. Lawrence Grey, to Miss Mary Monimia Solenki.

On the 6th Inst. by the Rev. N. Wade, Sen. Chaplain, Mr. George Mount, Sexton of St. Thomas's Church, to Miss Mary Watson, of Colaba.

On the 6th Inst. by the Rev. N. Wade, Sen. Chaplain, Thomas Tiernan, Serjeant in the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Miss Katherine Egan,

BIRTH.]—On the 7th October at Nagpoor, The Lady of Lieutenant J. B. Seely, Bombay Military establishment, of a Son.

At Mazagon on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. W. Macdonald B. M. of a Daughter.

At Baroda on 25th November the Lady of Captain S. R. Strover, of the Artillery, Commissary of Stores of a Son.

At Chowpatee, Friday evening, the Lady of James Farish, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Lonjee Castle early on Tuesday Morning, The Lady of Sir Charles Colville K. G. C. B. of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—In Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Camp, at Mhow in Malwah, on Saturday the 20th of November, 1819 Captain John William Edgington of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, most deservedly & sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 3d Mr. Assist. Surgeon Joseph Shepherd.

On the 5th Mr. J. Caldwell, of H. M. Ship Minden.

Of an intermittent fever, at Colaba, on the 21st November, Lieut. Col. George Wm Mignan, upon the retired list of this Establishment, aged 65. A gentleman whose uncommon suavity of manners, modesty of deportment, and unblemished purity of Character endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As an Officer, his gallantry through a long series of arduous service, classed him with the most distinguished of his Compeers, and the happy temperament of his professional duties and christian virtues, invariably attracted the filial respect and affection of every individual under his Command In his domestic relations, the tender husband, the affectionate father and indulgent master, were prominent; in his social, integrity, generosity and benevoleuce- A Philanthropist in the strictest sense of the word, it may be affirmed that he never made an enemy, nor once violated either the established rules of decorum, or the sacred ties of friendship. That the loss of such a man, in whom all the pleasing tones of nature were so harmoniously blended, must impress the society in which he moved with proportionate regret, may be easily conceived, but, what pen can do Justice to the poignant feelings of his amiable disconsolate Widow and orphan Family, under the pressure of so melancholy a separation.

This just tribute to the memory of departed worth is the cordial and unexaggerated effusion of a Soldier, who has, for forty one years, had frequent opportunities of appreciating his merit, & been during that period honored with his friendship.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—Thursday, the 11th instant, at Presidency, the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of twins, boys.

On the 10th instant. Mrs. John Lourenco, of a Son and heir.

DEATHS.—On Thursday, at his residence in Park-street, Chowringhee, John Mitford Rees, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, aged forty years.

On Thursday. Mr. John Chapman, school-master, aged eighty years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—At St. Thome, on Sunday the 31st instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Allan Cameron, His Majesty's Royal Scots.

In Camp at Jaulnah on the 3d Nov. Captain Robert M'Craith, 22d N. I. Commanding 1st Battalion Pioneers.

At Bellary on the 16th Nov. Lieut. Thomas Hadaway, 12th N, I, Sub Assistant Commissary General.

At Nagpoor on the 10th inst. Lieut. John James of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. N. I.

CEYLON.

DEATH.—At Colombo on the 7th October last at the Church of St. Lucia, the Most Reverend Father Louis de Souza of the congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Nery of Goa and Missionary in this Island for upwards of 30 years.—aged 68 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—J. F. Crewe. Esq. nephew to Lord Crewe, to the Hon. H. Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, W. P. Moffatt, Esq. to Miss Pearson, of East sheen, Surrey.

At St. George's Hanover-square, C. Duke, Esq. of the Army Pay Office, to Josephine Isabella, fourth daughter of Wm. Douglass, Esq. of Sloane-street.

On Thursday, July 1st at St. George's Church. Hanover square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester. Mr. E. Jacobs, of Clarges-street, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos Pettis, of Down street, Piccadilly.

On the same day, at St. Martin's Church, Mr. J. R. Marshall, of Castle-street, Leicester square, to Emma Maria, the only daughter of Jas. Newman, Esq. of Harlington, Middlesex.

On the 10th intant, at Enfield, by the Rev, Henry Sampson, James Sands Esq. of Westminster, to Miss Tibbe Fleming, of the former place.

BIRTHS.—At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Airly, of a daughter.

At Milron, Scotland, the lady of H. Blair, of a son.

The lady of Junes, Esq. Manchesster-square, of a son.

At Hutton-hall, in the county of Essex, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Bruce, of a son.

At Gordon-house Kentish Town, the wife of the Rev. T. Smith, of a son, being her eighteenth.

On Wednsday night, in Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Ebrington, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Sholl, of West-square, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 30th June, suddenly, at his house, Middlesex place, Major-General Thomas Hawkshaw, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, aged 68.

On the 4th of July, in Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, Lieut. Colonel Patrick, late of the Honourable East India Company's service, aged 66.

On Wednesday, the 29th June, at Abbeville, on his way to Paris, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq. of Terreagles, county of Dumfries, and of Everingham, in the county of York.

Lately, at Linz, aged 93 years, the celebrated Austrian General, Count Beaulieu He retained the possession of his faculties to the hour of his death.

Lately, at Lemberg, of a dropsy, the celebrated Austrian General, Baron Von Hiller.

At Hursley Park, in Hampshire, Sir W. Heathecote, Bart He was born July 2, 1746, and married in 1768, to Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Thorp, Esq. of Embley, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters. Sir William represented the county of Southampton in three successive Parliaments, but retired from public life at the General Election in 1806, on account of ill health.

In Hans-place, aged 74, Sir J. Morris, Bart, of Clasemont, Glamorganshire.

Of an apoplectic fit, T. P. Lamb, Esq. M. P. of Mountsfield Lodge, Rye, Sussex.

At Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, after a short illness, S. Lysons, Esq. of the Inner Temple, F. R. S. and F. A. S. Keeper of his Majesty Records in the Tower of London, &c.

Lately, at Hanworth, Norfolk, Robert Lee Doughty, Esq. aged 70.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, at his house, Surrey-square, Henry Wheeler, Esq. aged 71.

On Thursday morning the 15th instant, at his house, in Wimpole-street, Thomas Wheeler Milner, Esq.

Lately, at Orleans, the Lady of Captain Raper, of the Royal Navy, leaving her afflicted husband and children to deplore an irreparable loss.

On the 13th instant, in Upper Seymour-street, in his 75th year, the Rev. Wm. Percy, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, and formerly of Queen's square Chapel, Westminster.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NOV. 6, 1819.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

On the occasion of the relief of the Corps and Detachments belonging to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, which have hitherto formed the Division of the Army, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm; His Excellency the Governor General in Council cannot refrain from offering to those gallant Soldiers, a public token of his approbation and applause.

The Troops of this Division have borne a conspicuous and important part in the glorious and decisive operations of the last two years; and have repeatedly attracted the praise due to their merits—their examplary conduct on all occasions; their forbearance and steadiness in the trying circumstances attending the suppression of the munity of Bajee Rao's Arabs; their conciliatory demeanour towards the inhabitants of the countries in which they have acted; their undeviating discipline and regularity; their temper, spirit, and zeal, have from time been reported and have excited his Lordship's cordial admiration.

Such excellent qualities in Troops reflect the highest honour on the Commander, and the Officers, under whom they serve, and from whom the tone of their character must be received.

His Excellency desires, that Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, and the Officers and Troops, hitherto composing the division under his immediate command, will individually and collectively accept his warmest thanks for their distinguished and valuable services.

Though the occasion which calls forth this order, is the departure of the Madrass and Bombay Troops, hitherto under Sir J. Malcolm's commaud, to rejoin the Armies of their respective Presidencies, and it is to them therefore, that these sentiments are most appropriately addressed, the Governor General in Council gladly avails himself of the opportunity to add, that he considers the Bengal Corps, which have formed a part of the force under Sir John Malcolm's general comand, to be also fully entitled to the same unqualified approbation and applause.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to the Govt.

NOVEMBER 7.

Neemutch—Our Letters from this quarter give us the following, as the rumours that are floating there, and to which various degrees of credit are attached. The first has been mentioned before, and is a circumstance which would be more likely to be known at headquarters than in the interior, if it were well founded, which we can hardly think, there are many who deem it to be however disposed they might feel to see the distinguished individual to any high and important trust We give the rumours however as they are communicated:—thus:

That Sir John Malcolm is to be appointed Governor of central India, that the Government of Bombay are withdrawing their troops from Mhow and Indore, to re-inforce the Expedition for the Persian Gulf; that the troops of Madras are also withdrawing from that station to return to their Presidency; and that both of these are to be relieved by Bengal corps from the Nerbudah.

NOVEMBER.—10,

We are glad to observe the arrival of the ship *Kingston*, which was announced in an extra report yesterday afternoon, as she will no doubt complete our files of London Journals to a month later than what we have already received and we shall endeavour to shew our assiduity in putting our readers speedily in possession of the uovelty that may be furnished.

After writing the above, we received the *Morning Chronicle* of the 10th July, which we suppose one of our London correspondents had directed to be forwarded to us immediately on the ship's arrival, as the the paper of the latest date. We gather from its columns, that the Prince Regent was expected to go in state to prorogue the Parliament, on the 13th July, by a speech from the Throne, and preparations were accordingly making in the House of Lords for the occasion.

On the 9th July, the Marquis of Landsdown moved, in the House of Lords, an address to the Prince Regeut, playing the entering into negociations with France and the United States of America, for the purpose of securing their co operation in effectually suppressing the Slave Trade, by stamping it as piracy, and establishing a short of maritime police to prevent or to punish i s commission.

On the same day, *twenty* persons connected with the coach making trade, were tried before the Court of King's Bench, for a conspiracy to raise wages, and make regulations touching the trade in general by unlawful combinations. The charges were so clearly made out, that the council for the defendants interposed during the examination of the witnesses, and consented that a verdict of guilty in each case should be recorded. The prosecutors then agreed to forbear pressing for judgment on any, except one, who was the grand mover and ringleader of the conspiracy.

We subjoin the following extract:

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, JULY 10.

We understand that his Honour the Vice Chancellor is on the eve of a journey to Milan; and there is a rumour that the object of his journey is the same that led Mr. Cooke to the same place, preparatory to the renewal of a delicate investigation in the next seasion of Parliament.

Lately a Privy Council was held at the Treasury Chambers, presided over by Lord Harrowby, and consisting of the Lord Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Grand Duke Nicholas, &c. &c. &c. to take into consideration the case of Thistlewood and others, who stand charged with high treason. It appeared by the evidence submitted by the counsels of the Crown, that the event of firing on the deceased was in absolute self defence.

Ministers are said to be in possession of important intelligence as to the projected designs of those radical reformers, who, taking advantage of the distresses of the labouring part of the community in the manufacturing districts, are endeavouring to lead them into wild and disorderly proceedings. Would it not have been praiseworthy in ministers, before the prorogation of Parliament, to have taken steps to relieve the necessities of the industrious classes, and thereby to have annihilated the influence of demagogues, who certainly have no means of assisting, though they may lead them astray? We can scarcely give credit to the rumours that are circulating as to the designs of the reformers, and conceive that they are propagated to sanction a return of those measures of severity that have been found to be as futile as they were violent and unconstitutional. Ministers ought to know that hunger cannot be assuaged by the suspension of the sufferer's rights—and they may not find it easy to procure another Bill of Indemnity.

CALCUTTA,

NOVEMBER 11.

COTTON.—The quantity in the Market is so very limited that any enquiry after it is immediately taken advantage of by the holders—in consequence of some little business having been done in it during the week for the China Market, the price has advanced 4 to 6 Annas,—there is Scarcely any good Cotton to be had.—The exportation to Great Britain to the 31st October in the present year is 26,098 Bales of 300lb. that of last year to the same period, was 143,926.

INDIGO.—The Arabs are purchasing more largely than usual and the Sales during the week have been considerable at prices equal to our quotations—The Importation of the present Season to the 3d Instant is 11,893 Factory Maunds that of last year was 9540.

INDIA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

CALCUTTA.—NOVEMBER 15.

By the Medway, Capt. BORTHWICK WIGHT, from England, we have received London Papers to the 17th of July; from which we have hastily taken the following particulars.

FOREIGN.

The Duke D. ALBUFERA is to proceed to Constantinople as minister for France, in the stead of the Marquis DE. RIVIERE.

The recruiting system in France has been very successful.—It is stated in the *Journal de Paris*, that "the Citizens are inclined to have "a strong and national army.

Several hail storms in the beginning of July had occasioned great injury to the Vineyards The calamity has been very general—and olives, grapes and Corn, have in some departments been totally destroyed.

M. BRETIN D. AUBIGNY has left Paris for London, charged with a special mission.

The Diet of Wirtumbergh has exhibited a strenuous and pertinacious opposition to the wishes of the Court, on the subject of a National Constitution.

The French Deputies have quitted Paris. to attend the new elections in the several departments. Considerable anxiety prevailed—and the Ultras were busily employed in endeavouring to recommend their favorite candidates.

Much uncertainty seems to have existed respecting the intentions of the Spanish Cabinet.—It was considered "an even bet for—or a "gainst the ratification of the Treaty with A-"merica—but certain—that America would "take the Floridas, with or without a "treaty

It is said that Great Britain was more cordial with Austria then with Russia.—The Porte and Sweden are pronounced to be "deli-"cete protegees" of England.

The Spanish expedition against South America was still contemplated. Notwithstanding the change in the Spanish Ministry, General O'DONNELL was Commandant of this armament.—He had demanded more Artillery.

DOMESTIC.

An Official Circular has been issued from Downing-street, specifying the conditions on which emigration is to proceed from England to the Cape of Good Hope. This document shall appear in our next regular paper. 50,000£ have been granted by Parliament for encouraging emigration to the Cape.

Mr. HUNT and other reformers have formed *themselves* into a Committee, and have proclaimed a meeting for Wednesday the 21st of July, at Smithfield, to take into consideration "grievous abuses"—"partial laws, and exclusive "privileges." HENRY HUNT, Esq. proposed to take the chair exactly at 12 o'clock! Placards have been stuck up throughout London and Westminster, recommending the people to "rouse to a proper sense of their multiplied "wrongs, and to come forward on the important "ant occasion."—The *proclamation* of the Committee concludes with the following intimation; that if their "peacable deliberations" should be interrupted by the satelites of corruption, the consequences must be imputable to themselves—for that "*The right of self-de-"fence is the first and most sacred law of na-"ture—and resistance to oppression, the consti-"tutional privilege of every Briton!*"

A Grand Ball was given at CarltonHouse by the Prince Regent, on the 15th of July,—when the company were fancy dresses. The inventive faculties of Taylors and Mantua-makers had been put in full exercise—and the costumes of all nations were exhibited. Among the characters the Duchess of Kent appeared like Joan d'Arc.—Lady Vane Stewart—as the Goddess Diana—Captain BURDETT—(Son of Sir FRANCIS) in a Coat of Mail—with many group of hay-makers.

Such articles as we have seen, respecting the state of commerce, appear favorable.

The Ship *Sussex*, Captain MAHON, was expected to depart in a few days for Calcutta.

The *Medway* left Madeira on the 1st of August.

Madras.

NOVEMBER, 25th.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary.

Mr. C. Leslie, Master Attendant a Calinga patam.

The Ship Eclipse, which we noticed in our last Gazette as on the eve of sailing from Calcutta, for this place, Ceylon and London arrived in the Roads on Thursday last, after a passage of 13 days from the Pilot.

This Ship arrived at a fortunate time, the Weather having been very mild and fine, many days past. It is understood the Eclipse proceeds to Trincomalie to take in Troops for Co-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

ATROCIOUSNESS OF JEALOUSLY.

An affecting Account, narrated by M. Denon, during the Campaigns of Bonaparte in Egypt.

As o'er the Arabian wilds we bent our way,
With naught to cheer save hope's enlivening ray;
No wives to succour, and no friend's retreat,
By night to warm,—by day to shade from heat;
No blooming groves to grace the sterile scene,
No flow'rets gay, or beauteous verdant green;
No crystal spring, to raise the drooping soul:
But all shone round, one unproductive whole,
Yet even there,—where Nature never smil'd,
Where nurturing Summer views one endless wild,—
Creation's fairest work our troops behold,
And doubly fair that from of finest mould
On those lone plains. But ah! heart-rending sight,
She writh'd in anguish, and she walk'd in night;
Forth from her face the crimson torrents flow,
Whilst thus she pray'd; "Oh! father, end my woe:
"From sad misfortune this, mine infant, save,
"Or kindly place it in the peaceful grave!"
Faint rose these accents from her wretched breast,
By famine, torment, and fatigue oppress'd.
Some veterans, mov'd by pity, gave their store
Of coarsest bread and water, which they bore;
Some gave the tribute of an anxious sigh,
And some the cordial balm of sympathy:
All sorrowing stood. But lo! a savage now
Broke through the throng, with pale, distorted brow,
And eyes on fire. In this terrific mood,
He sudden snatch'd the helpless female,s food.
"Forbear! (he cried,) this faithless wretch resign,
"Her honour's lost, and she has tarnish'd mine:
"Behold this child,th' opprobrium of my name,
"Of guilt the offspring, and of lawless flame!"
These words he thunder'd with the voice of ire,
Words in effect like Heaven's electric fire;
So wild his looks, so fraught with dread presage,
We fore'd the helpless victim from his rage.
Convuls'd he stood,—with low'ring brow,—and eye
That shot the demon glance of jealously;
Then, quikly snatching from his robes a brand,
He rais'd on high his nervous blood-stain'd hand,
And, frantic, plung'd it through the matron's brain,
Who lifeless fell supine upon the plain.
Infuriate man! did then his phrenzy cease,
And did his partner's death restore his peace?
Ah no! the infant from its mother's side
He madly tore, and, with exulting pride,
He heading dash'd it lifeless on the ground,
And brav'd the martial throng, who stood amaz'd around.

ENIGMA.

In figure gigantic, in visage not human.
To be seen in a tigress, but never in woman.
In the thick of a fight, his form you may trace,
At the head of a host, too awful to face:
A character, you may sometimes meet in a jail,
But should you seek now, you are certain to fail.
For he's not in prison, tho in general found,
'Midst dangers. and hangmen, in agony bound.
Still in the centre of Newgate, he's never in fear,
I' the middle of a dungeon, yet free from a tear.
He's the foremost in guilt, the last in relenting,
He lives in disgrace, yet he ends in repenting.
Tho' he ne'er saw a stable, a saddle. or broom,
A hostler appears, when he enters a room.
And so teasing to horses, that if he face one,
At the sound of his voice, he's instantly gone.
W. F. A.

Kandeish.

(*Continued from the Third Page.*)

lombo; and returns thence to Europe. His Excellency General Brownrigg, it is reported proceeds to England on this ship.

The Blenheim, which left the Roads on the 21st Ult. eached Colombo on the 3d of the month: the Providence and Pilot on the following day. The subjioned is an Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 6th instant —"In the Storm of this morning, the Blenheim and Providence stood out to sea—the Pilot remains." The Blenheim was expected to sail for England about the 14th instant.

English Extracts.

LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE JULY 3.

The English Army amounted on the 25th of May to 104,349 men, in which 14,116 cavalry.

In 1813, there were 52 national schools containing 8000 pupils. There are at present 1457 schools containing 200,000 pupils.

The Times says that in September next, the French Army will be 160,000 strong, if its organisation meets with no unexpected impediment.

THE ARMY.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 15.

War Office June 15.—17th regt. of foot: Lieut.-Gen. J. Champagne, from the 41st foot, to be colonel, vice Gen. G. Garth, deceased.—41st ditto: Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Stopford, K. C. B. from the Royal African Corps to be col., vice Champagne,

GARRISONS.—Lieut.-Col. Reeves, of the 27th foot, to be Lieut. Governor of Placentia, vice the late Gen. Garth.

War Office, June 26.

MEMORANDUM.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleaeed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the 28th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may heretofore have been granted to the Regiment, the words "Pyreneess," "Nivelle," "Nive," and Orthes."

The following are the changes of quarters in the Cavalry Regiments:

1st Dragoon Guards. From Hamilton, N. B. to to Ireland.
4th Ditto. From Nottingham to York.
8th Ditto. From York to Birmingham.
6th Ditto. From Birmingham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
7th Ditto From Exeter to Nottingham.
4th Ditto From Cork to Exeter.
6th Ditto From Edinbugh to Ireland.
7th Ditto Hussars. From Manchester to Hamilton.
9th Ditto Lancers. From Brighton to Ipswich.
10th Ditto Hussars. From Radipole to Edinburgh.
12th Ditto Lancers. From Canterbury to Hounslow.
14th Ditto. From Dublin to Canterbury.
15th Ditto Hussars. From Ipswich to Manchester.
16th Ditto Lancers. From Cahar to Radipole.
18th Ditto Hussars. From Newcastle-upon-Tyne-Ireland.
19th Ditto Lancers. From Hounslow to Brighton.

Two troops of the 18th Hussars landed from Liverpool at Dublin, marched for Limerick, to replace the 4th Light Dragoons, ordered to occupy the quarters of the 7th Dragoons, at Exeter.

Seven troops of the 14th Light Dragoons sailed for England, on Friday se' ennight; one troop remains still doing duty in Dublin, but which will embark on the arrival of the remainder of the 8th Hussars, six troops of which marched for Limerick and Cork.

The 2d Dragoons, or Scotch Greys, from Dundalk, relieve the 14th Light Dragoons in Dublin.

The 1st Dragoons Guards relieve the 21st at Dundalk.

The 4th Dragoons are to embark at Waterford for Biddeford.

The 16th Lancers embarked at Waterford for Bristol on the 21st instant.

Longford is to be in future Cavalry head-quarters in place of Ballinrobe.

Cahir is to be relinquished as head-quarters.

Cork is in future to be the head-quarters of the Dragoons in the Southern District.

Three regiments of Lancers, the 9th, 12th, and 19th will be assembled for exercise and review in the neighbourhood of Hounslow, about the 6th instant.

We understand from good authority, that the Commander in Chief has it in contemplation to issue some regulations with respect to the dress and undress of the army, while on home service, in order to obviate the expence which the caprice of commanding officers too frequently obliges younger officers to incur in these particulars.

COURT MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, 24 June, 1819.—At a general court martial, held at Plymouth Dock, on the 5th May. 1819. and continued by adjournments until the 21st of the same month, Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of the 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.—

1. For having embezzled and fraudulently misapplied several sums of public money, obtained from the War-office, through the medium of the monthly estimates, and quarterly pay-lists of the 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry, (or Bucks Volunteers) under the heads of "Pay and additional allowances, rates to Innkeepers, and in lieu of beer," during a period commencing on the 25th April, 1813, and ending the 24th June, 1818, inclusively, leaving an unsettled balance, at the latter period, of the gross sum of £1 300, or thereabouts.

2d. For having fraudulently endeavoured to conceal his peculations, by wilfully and knowingly imposing upon the officers paying companies, quarterly pay lists, as entirely conformable to their respective previously settled monthly company abstracts for the corresponding periods, according to which abstracts the pay and other allowances had been issued by him to those officers, and by them duly paid and accounted for to the men; whereas, in fact, such quarterly pay lists contained false and fraudulent charges against the public, over and above the proper sums contained in the said abstracts; by which unjust and base means, he, the said Paymaster Alexander Biggar, fraudently obtained the sums of money set forth in the first charge, and embezzled and misapplied the same to his own private use.

3d. For most disgraceful and infamous conduct, about the time of the month of August, 1818, in advising, or endeavouring to persuade William Buckmaster, Serjeant and Paymaster's Clerk, in the Regiment, to desert, for the purpose of thereby lessening the body of evidence, which he Paymaster Alexander Biggar, was conscious could be brought against him, in support of his corrupt practices exhibited in the two foregoing charges, to the manifest prejudice of good order and discipline, and in direct breach of

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of his Majesty's 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry (or Bucks Volunteers) as well as what he has offered in his defence, is of opinion that he, the said prisoner, is guilty of the first charge.

In regard to the second charge, that he the said prisoner is guilty, with the exception, that he did wilfully and knowingly impose upon the officers' paying companies, quarterly pay lists, as entirely conformable to their respective previously settled monthly company abstracts, for the corresponding periods.

Of the third charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty. The Court do therefore adjudge, that the said Pay-master Alexander Biggar, of the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry, be Cashiered, and that he do make good the sum of £1,300, or thereabouts, such other sum, or sums, as may be found due by the said prisoner, on the final examination of his accounts of the 85th Regiment.

The Court having closed its proceedings, cannot help expressing the great reluctance it feels in the performance of its painful duty, when it reflects, that the prisoner has a wife, and ten female children, wholly unprovided for.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

The Prince Regent at the same time observed, that the officers commanding companies appear to have failed in the circumspection required from them, by not duly comparing and examining paymester's lists, particularly his disbursements of marching money, before they were induced by that officer, to affix their signatures to what he must have known to be erroneous charges;—and although, from the high discipline of the 85th Regiment, and the general attention and exemplary conduct of the officers, this failure would appear to have arisen in an inadvertent and misplaced confidence in the integrity of an unworthy individual, rather than from any culpable negligence; yet the circumstances of the case appeared to his Royal Highness to render it essential, that the attention of the officers of the army at large should be drawn to the importance of a strict examination, before their certifying signature shall be affixed to paymaster's lists.

The Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Price Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. General.

THE NAVY.

Lieutenants John Harvey, late a Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Harvey; Richard John Head, late Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, in the Mediterranean; are promoted to the rank of Commanders. Lieut. Richard Saumarez, of the *Sybille* frigate, to the rank of Commander, and to command the *Beaver* sloop on the Jamaica station. Mr. Geddes to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the *Grasshopher*, of 18 guns, on the Newfoundland station, Mr. G. A. Samuel to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the *Parthian*, of 10 guns, on the Jamaica station. Mr. J. B. L. Hay, to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the *Tees*, of 26 guns, at St. Helena; and Mr. C. Walcot. to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the *Confiance*, of 20 guns, on the Jamaica station. Messrs. Kelsall, Harvey, Croker, Bellairs, R. L. Passingham, Samuel Thornton, and J. Marsh, Masters' Mates and Midshipmen, to the rank of Lieutenants.

Captain Raggett, Lieutenants Adams, Smyth, Williams and Leary to the *Albion*, 74, one of the guard-ships at Portsmouth.

Captain Montague Lieutenants Lew and Maynard, to the *Brisk*, of 10 guns, at Sheerness.

Captain Buchan, and Lieutenant Shuckburgh, to the *Grasshopper*, of 18 guns, on the Newfoundland station.

Captain Sir C. Burrard, Bart. Lieutenants Aplin and Adams. to the *Hind*, of 20 guns, at Portsmouth.

Captain Forbes, and Lieutenant Inglis, to the *Larne*, of 10 guns, at Portsmouth.

Captain Moresby, Lieutenants Biddulph, Hay, and Weatherely, to the *Menai*, of 28 guns, at Chatham,

Captain Nelson to the *Nimrod*, of 18 guns, at Leith.

Lieutenant Richrd Brothers is placed on the retired list of Superannuated Commanders.

Mr. John Day is appointed Naval Officer and Storekeeper at Leith, in the room of the late Mr. Bruce; and William Alves is appointed agent to the Naval Hospital at Malta

The list of the Navy contains—Admirals, 181—in Commission 12; Post-Captains, 860—in Commission 53; Commanders, 775—in Commission 53; Lieutenant 3867—in Commission 359; Masters 617; Surgeons 806; Assistant Surgeons, 360; Pursers, 863.

His Majesty's ship *Lee*, 20, Captain Stewart Blacker, arrived at Portsmouth on July 3, from the West Indies, last from Charleston, which she left on the 26th May. The *Lee* sailed from Falmouth on tee 28th December last, in quest of the private ship *Louisa*, Captain Almeida, of 20 gune and 115 men, which had committed numerouse acts of piracy, both on the high seas, and on the shores of the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands. The *Lee* traced her from the former Islands to Bonavista and Mayo, where, it appears, the crew had landed and plundered the Consul of 6000l. in specie, and 24,000 dallars in manufactures. The *Lee* thence proceeded in search to Margaretta, St. Thomas's, Porto Rico, St Domingo, Jamaica, Caymans, and thence to Charleston, where she learnt the crew of the said pirate had landed about three weeks previously, having destroyed their vessel on the coast of Carolina. They had long run such a lawless course, that they at length feared capture; and to prevent the consequences they divided their spoil and burnt the vessel. She was originally fitted out at Baltimore, cruised under Artiga's flag; her Commander was a Spanish American, and her crew was composed of all nations, including fifteen Englishmen. These men were at Charleston when the *Lee* arrived there; they were apprehended on charges of piracy, and would have been tried for the offence by the Municipal Authorities at Charleston, but at Captain Blacker's request, their trial was postponed, and they were placed at such disposal as the two Governments shall agree to. Captain Blacker also succeeded in recovering from the possession of these pirates a box, containing abuot 5,000l, sterling, in coins of various nations (part of the plunder made at Bonavista,) and wearing apparel, bearing the names of Smith and Hall, two gentlemen who were passengers in the *Sir Thomas Hardy* one of the vessels which the pirate had plundered off the Western Islands. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the leader, or principal man among these pirates, was one of the mutineers in this Majesty's ship *Hermoine*, the commander of which ship, (Capt. Piggot,) it will be remembered, the crew murdered, and afterwards carried the frigate into the Spanish port of Laguira His name is Clarke, *alias* Cory. The *Lee* having landed at Portsmouth 350,000 dollars, for merchants, from the Havannah and Jamaica sailed again on Saturday evening, July 3, on return to the Plymouth station.

Repeal of the WAREHOUSEING DUTY on EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Treasury Chambers, 29 June 1819.

GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by the Lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to acquaint you, that with reference to the petition of sundry merchants, praying a drawback may be allowed of the warehousing duty on coffee imported from the East Indies; my lords have submitted to Parliament a clause for repealing the warehousing duty on East India Coffee, actually exported from the bonded warehouses in this country; and I am to desire you will give directions to your different officers to desist from demanded this duty until the pleasure of parliament shall be known.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Commissioners of Customs.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

"The revenue quarter and thee revenue year, which closed yesterday, present more favourable results than even our sanguine expectations and predictions had anticipated. It is, therefore, with heartfelt pleasure that we submit to our readers an excess, compared with the corresponding quarter of [illegible] amounting to £422.893!

"The comparison of the year ended the 5th July 1819. with the year ended the 5th July, 1818, is equally gratifying.

"The total revenue of those periods is as follows:—

Total revenue under every head, ending July 5, 1818	£48,033,542
Total revenue under every head, ending July 5, 1819	£49,361,280
Excess of yeat ending July 5, 1819	£1,327,73[illegible]
Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property tax and unappropriated war duties for the year ending July 5, 1818	£46,806,560
Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property-tax and unappropriated war-duties for the year ending July 5, 1819	£2,265,363
Excess of total revenue, exclusive of arrears, &c. of the year ending July 5, 1819	£2,255,363

A large quantity of Stock was sold yesterday, by orders from the country; to one house in Bristol were remitted 200,000l. and to another in Newcastle, 150,000l. in Bank notes. The sales were sensibly felt on the Stock Exchange; they were said to have been made by some banking establishments, under the apprehension of a run upon them.

Newfoundland papers have been received to the 16th ultimo, which give long details respecting the improvements in that colony. Several meetings had been held by the principal inhabitants for the better conducting of the police of the Island. It had been determined to open a communication with the Green Bay Indians, and in consequence of an application to the Governor, he had appointed his Majesty's Ship *Drake* for that purpose, which had sailed with commissioners, who were to treat with the natives.

The Surveyor General of the Island had received orders to survey the coast, and had departed in a schooner for that purpose.

The Captains of two English vessels from Ireland, with emigrants, had been tried at St. John's for having too great a number of passengers on board, contrary to law. The excuse sat up on the part of the Captains was, that a number of the persons had been secreted at the time of their sailing. The Chief Justice, in his charge to the Jury, observed, that this was good reason for their acquittal, but that in future the law would be enforced to the utmost. The jury accordingly found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, July 4.—Though the business yet remaining before the two Houses of Parliament is greater than has been known for the last twenty years, it is now generally understood, that a prorogation will take place about the 19th or 20th of July; and we believe that notice has been given to all the officers and persons concerned, that the business of both houses must be terminated before that date. How it is possible for the two houses to get through the incumbering business before them by this time or within three times the space, must be best understood by themselves. We trust, that the difficulty will lead to some better regulation for the convocation of parliament in future. According to the present state of things, more than one public bill must either be entirely deferred, with the greatest inconvenience to public interests, or all the provisions of a complicate act must be passed in mass. and a total neglect of that precision and clearness so necessary to a general law. The immense volumes of our laws are already one of the greatest practical evils of the country But bills, like those now about to be passed upon the spur of the moment must necessarily be repealed and amended by several others to be passed in the ensuing session; a necessity which necessarily adds to the bulk and number of our statute books, and renders the daily administration of the law proportionately obscure, uncertain and expensive.

Upon the commitment of the Insolvent Debtors' bill, in the House of Lords, Lord Auckland said, that the narrow limits of the time yet remaining for the season, so pressed upon all public business, that the bill must either be rejected altogether, or passed with many clauses of a very doubtful and objectionable nature. The advanced period of the session rendered it impossible to give these enactments that degree of consideration which their importance not only merited, but, indeed, most imperiously required. That under these circumstances, the Earl of Lauderdale

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

nd suggested the expedient of renewing the existing act for one year; but that upon conferring with the members of the other house he had found it impossible to procure their concurrence to this compromise. If, therefore, their Lordships were desirous of avoiding a return to the ancient law of debtor and creditor, with all its inconvenient consequences, their only alternative was to adopt the present bill, with such alterations and amendments as would obviate such objections as seemed most generally to be made to it. He certainly did not approve of all the provisions of this bill, as he had stated on a previous night; it was, therefore, his intention to suggest several amendments, which he would not conceal, would tend to an almost general change in the proposed measures.

Here, therefore, a bill is about to be passed of the most important general consequences, or what would be more mischievous, is about to be thrown out together, because the time of the session is so little proportionate to the public business; or in other words, because the Parliament, for some reason or other, has been less diligent than hitherto. We have heard this indeed, attributed to a kind of management, but which we do not intend to blame, because we know it to have been unnecessary.—we allude to the well timing of certain measures relating to the budget, upon which the very success of the measures depended. But we must express our hope, that this will not happen again; or rather, that the occasion (the Bank suspension business,) will not recur. In the last session, ministers were certainly compelled to dispose of this business before they came to the budget; and when we look back at the difficulty in their way, we most candidly acknowledge, that they have met it, and overcame it with equal skill and resolution. If, the present, session, indeed, shall have no other result than that of having laid the first measure for the dissolution of the too intimate connexion between the Government and Bank, it will, in this this single instance, have produced a very great public benefit. The country will understand this assertion more clearly before the meeting of the next session. The quantity of coin in the country has, at present anticipated the operation of this approach to a cash currency. Its effects will be better understood when we are palpably and undeniably thrown upon our own resources. We already anticipate many heavy complaints upon the first manifest operation of this change in the public currency; but let the people endure the first effects with patience, and they will shortly understand the lasting good.

The Bankrupt bill is another public measure which we do not think has had that ample consideration that the importance of its provisions required, indeed this bill has chiefly failed from a cause too common in similar measures, that its drafts was made by persons not accustomed to legal reasoning and legal precision, and therefore legislating in such a manner upon one subject, as to confound and contradict every legal principle upon others. One example only will be sufficient, but which we shall borrow from the new insolvent bill. It is still a principle of common law, that real property, not being in the hands of the traders subject to the bankrupt laws, shall only be bound to the payment of one half the debts of its living proprietor, and in the hands of the heir at law in proportion. All the statutes of alienation for nearly 800 years have never opened real property beyond this, except through the medium of fines and, recoveries. But not only one, but several clauses of the Insolvent act, do it at once, by a single sentence, what so many Parliaments, and so many centuries, have refused to do, that is to say, make all estates, whether entailed or in absolute freehold subject to alienation for the debts of insolvents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DUKE OF KENT'S LOTTERY BILL.

Friday, July 2.

Mr. Alderman Wood brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the merits of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's petition, to be allowed to dispose of certain parts of his property by way of lottery. The report was read, and set forth, that till the Duke was 32 years of age he had no provision whatever made for him by Parliament. That in consequence thereof, and the losses which he had sustained of baggage, and other property, during his military service in America, he had incurred considerable debts. These circumstances had obliged him to live on a very contracted scale, far beneath what his royal consort had reason to expect; and even that to do this, he was under the necessity of incurring heavy obligations to his friends. His debts in the whole amounted to 70,000*l*. To live in England, and support his consort and child in a style becoming their station and dignity, whilst thus encumbered with debts, he found to be impossible. His Royal Highness had no property, except the house at Castlebar, which he considered to be worth more than 70,000*l*. To enable him to discharge his just debts, his Royal Highness was anxious to dispose of this; and now prayed for leave to bring in a bill to dispose of the same by way of lottery. The Report having been read, the hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill founded on this report.

Mr. Grenfell opposed the motion.

Mr. Hume entered into a detail of the whole transaction on the part of the Royal Duke, who, he said, had been living for these three years past on an income of only 7,000*l*. a year, setting apart 17,000*l*. for the payment of his debts. He felt it due to his Royal Highness to state some particulars of his Royal Highness's life. In 1785 his Royal Highness was sent to Hanover, and there he remained from the age of 18 to that of 23, having during the whole of those five years, (the House would scarcely credit it,) no greater allowance of pocket money than two pistoles a week. Associating as he was with the nobility and commons of high rank, his Royal Highness unfortunately became, during the five years in debt 20,000*l*. On his return to England, in 1792, he was sent to Canada, with no provision made for him, except his pay and 5,000*l*. a year, a sum fully inadequate to his expences, with no national allowance as his elder brothers had had.

Another hardship the Duke had to complain of when he went out to America; anxious to get into the service of his country, he disregarded all weather, and, in crossing the lakes, he lost his baggage, amounting to a considerable sum in value. No relief, however, was afforded to him till 13 years afterwards, when, at a time at which he had paid 5,000*l*. interest for debts which this misfortune involved him in, his loss amounting to 23, 000*l* he received 2,000*l*. from the Treasury; and thus he remained untill he attained the age of 32, when for the first time he received a public allowance of 12,000*l*. his two elder brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, having received their public allowances from the ages of 22. It was true the Duke of Kent had received 20,000*l*. from the Droits of Admiralty; but this sum had been applied to the payment of his debts, as had the greater part of his public allowance since it was granted. The honorable member, then went into a review of the other circumstances of his Highness's life at Gibraltar and other places, and concluded by supporting the motion.

Lord Castlereagh said if this bill was now to be adopted, he knew not how the House afterwards could refuse any application from any individual whatever of a similar nature. The Royal Duke's friends had certainly advised him most erroneously, in taking the course he had done, and drawing comparisons between his situation and those of the elder branches of the family, which would tend only to inflame public feeling. It should be known, that the Duke of Kent now enjoys an income of 32,000*l*. a year, which was 11,000*l*. more than his elder brother the Duke of Clarence had. The noble lord again deprecated the course taken by his Royal Highness's friends, and concluded by opposing the motion.

Lord Lowther regretted the present discussion; he was persuaded nothing could so much tend to injure the Royal Family in the estimation of the public, as these sort of discussions.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, the Duke of Kent had never thought of this Lottery until it was pressed upon him by his friends. The tickets were to have been 12 guineas each; and there was a person who would have taken the whole number—6000 and paid the money for them. To save the time of the house, however, he would withdraw the motion.

The Bank of Ireland Cash-payments' Bill was returned from the Lords, with such amendments as induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move the postponement of their consideration for three months, and to introduce a new bill, which was read a first and second time. By this bill the Bank of Ireland will resume payment in specie within one month after that of England, By the postponed measure it was to have an indulgence of six months.

The motion for a committee to consider of the plan of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, was postponed till next session.—Adjourned,

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By American Papers as late as the 27th June, it appears, that the reports of the cession of Cuba to England were subsiding. Considerable financial distress prevails; and such a demand for specie, that if continued, it is feared a restriction act must take place. Though we do not wish to make ungenerous comparisons, or raise our national character upon the looseness of our trans-Atlantic neighbours, yet we cannot but remark, that our paper currency possessed a solidity of credit unattainable by any other country, till property is rendered as sacred as by our laws it exists,

Fortunate Purchase.—We copy the following from a morning paper; but cannot vouch for its accuracy: "Mr. Tucker, Secretary to Earl St. Vincent, when his Lordship was first Lord of the Admiralty, purchased some time ago, about three acres of land adjoining his other property, in the county of Cornwall, for the sum of *five hundred pounds*. It has since been discovered that this spot contains a rich vein of silver ore, for the produce of which Mr. Tucker has recently been offered *fifteen thousand pounds* per annum, upon his granting a lease of the mine for twenty-one years."

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY JULY 9.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to move an address to the Prince Regent, for the more effectual abolition of the African slave-trade. It was hardly necessary for him to tell their lordships that, notwithstanding the hopes entertained by this country that the measures adopted for putting an end to the slave-trade would be successful, these hopes were as yet far from being realized. It was still carried on, not only under the flag of those two powers who had not yet agreed to abolish it, but under the flags of those by which that detestable traffic was completely renounced. It was carried on to a very great extent under the flag of France, the government of which country had declared against the trade, and taken means to suppress it. This state of things, which their Lordship must seriously lament, could not but convince them of the necessity of persevering in their efforts to obtain the complete abolition of this trade. The manner in which the selfish opposition of the individuals in this country who where interested in the trade had been got the better of, gave their lordships reason to hope, that if they exerted the same perseverance to overcome the obstacles which presented themselves in other parts of the world, they would be successful. As to the means, their lordships must be aware, that it was only by allowing a flag, common for this purpose to the great maritime powers, to be exerted against the common enemies of mankind, that the selfish interests which supported this nefarious traffic could be completely put down.

In calling their lordships' attention to this subject, it was impossible not to consider the different state in which the powers of Europe stood with regard to the abolition. All except two powers (Portugal and Spain) had put an end to it, and the former of these powers had as yet fixed no period for the final termination of the trade. Some Powers which had acknowledged the justness of the principle of the abolition, yet had adopted no active measures for enforcing it. With regard to France, the government had sincerely concurred in the abolition; but unfortunately, in the colonies of that country, and particularly in those which had been restored on the peace, the trade had been renewed by selfish individuals, and carried on, under circumstances of great atrocity. In Senegal, in particular it appeared, that certain persons regardless of the means by which they forwarded their selfish ends, had succedeed in stifling innocent and useful sources of commerce with the natives, in order that they might be enabled to carry on this wicked but more profitable trade. He could not but entertain a hope, that the French government would renounce that policy which gave its subjects the opportunity of thus acting in a way inconsistent with its views. A government professing such liberal principles as the French monarchy now did, would not from any narrow views refuse to concur in measures calculated to secure an object acknowledged to be alike called for, by policy and humanity. It never could be the wish of that government to see the same vessel which carried out the proclamation for the abolition of the traffic, conveying at the same time the means of maintaining it.

But if he was sanguine with regard to the disposition of France, still more sanguine was he in his anticipation of the future conduct of the United States of America. Within these few months the Congress had passed an act for the purpose of enforcing their abolition laws by which heavy penalties were imposed on all persons found in any way implicated in this iniquitous traffic. It was obvious, however, as long as there remained a flag not liable to be searched, even though it should be the flag of a power which had agreed to the abolition, that wicked and selfish persons would take shelter under that flag, and avail themselves of the facility it could not fail to afford them. He did not think the UnitedStates would be deterred by any little difficulties, difficulties which it appeared might be easily overcome, in forming an arrangement for the great object of rendering the abolition effectual. If any power was to be supposed on this occasion as likely to act more sincerely than another with Great Britain, that power was the United States. These states had derived from this country that atrocious traffic, but they had also derived from us those principles of liberty and humanity, by which they had been led to be the first in abandoning it. From this country these States had also derived that spirit which taught them to protect innocence, and resist oppression and tyranny. There was therefore no doubt but that the American government would eagerly listen to any plan which might be proposed for completing the great work of abolition by giving fuller effect to the laws enacted by Congress. If, therefore, such an understanding as he supposed practicable should take place between this country and France and the United States, the smaller Powers would readily concur in the same system of maritime police. From the disposition which Portugal had manifested, it perhaps might be supposed, that all would not agree to submit to a search; but if after so general an arrangement as he had supposed should be effected, if any single power held out, it would then be for the other power to consider whether any single state should be permitted to act on a system not only hostile to the interests and policy of others, but calculated to propagate the worst crimes, and spread misery among mankind. On these grounds he submitted to their lordships the motion he was about to make.

The noble Marquis concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his Royal Highness for what had been already accomplished towards the abolition, and urging further efforts to be made for the some object, particularly by negociations with France and the United States.—(The address was throughout to the same effect as that moved on Wednesday last in the House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce.)

The address was agreed to.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a petition from Barnataple against taxation.—Adjourned.

MUSICAL SOIREE AND MASQUERADE.

Foreigners talk copiously of the "tristesse" of England, and seem actually to think it a national crime, that a man may be sad or sorry within the circuit of London. In Paris he certainly has opportunities of ready vice and cheap idleness superior to ours. We can shew no theatres at two pence for a seat in the boxes; no gambling tables where the stake holder and the thief exchange farthing against farthing; and no Palais Royal for the general mart of prodigality and profligacy—from the highest bidder down to the most shirtless slave of filth and folly. So far we are behind our brilliant neighbours in the race of national delight and degradation, and so far we may be content to suffer their sneering supremacy. But for the general and allowable purposes of public amusement, we seem to be amply supplied. We have theatres of all capacities and composition. They tower over our churches in the city; they make vigorous head against the conventicles in the suburbs; and fighting side by side with the alehouse, or rather attended regularly by a little ministrant troop of alehouses, they are likely to beat them in point of number, though they may despair of equalling those resorts of mirth and muddling in point of popularity. The masquerade is, however, a rarer delight: it comes, as Campbell has stolen it from Blair.

"Like angel visits, few and far between;"

or like a comet, with brief and periodic splendour; or like the King's speech, a display that never dazzles our faculties, or disturbs his above twice in a year; or like news of Bonaparte's escape, revived by instalments to invigorate the newspapers, and wave phantoms of full pay before the half pay; or like the intelligence of Capricios, on the Lake of Como, big with visions of a new marriage and a happy procreation; or like the Persian ambassador, foreseen for months together, watched in his slow advance through the calendar and the Continent, at length hailed as the expansion of new wonders, in the shape of embroidered gowns, Arab horses, and Circassians "the fairest of the fair." But of all that is mortal, the most general truth is that it passed away; that the hour, expected with whatever impatience, has its beginning, middle, and end, is another valuable truth; and perhaps the most solid consideration of the three is, that those who expect the most, are the most liable to be disappointed, even in a Masquerade. That given on Thursday was certainly an extremely well arranged entertainment. It was, as the bills had portended, divided into two parts; the former, an evening route, in the concert-room, where all the charms of coffee and chalked floors, song and syllabub, pandean pipes and potations of tea. were in wait for the fascination of the gallant and the fair. The orchestra had been suddenly fabricated into a theatre; and while the eye revelled among lamps and landscapes, umbrageous groves and glittering luminaries, the ear drank in the more dangerous delights of some very clever catches and gless, infinitely heightened, of course, to the imagination by the mysterious masquing of the singers. The audience were kept in the dark as to the names of these distinguished distributors of harmony; but mystery has of old been a source of the sublime; and they were at liberty to Catalani and Dickons, Miss Stephens's fat physiognomy and Miss Hughes's spectral distortion, under every pasteboard envelope. At the opposite end of the apartment, tables were laid with refreshment, which, more to the credit of the waiters than of Mr. Waud, the cook, were handed forth with great readiness, and exhausted with fatal rapidity. The cook probably contemplated the danger of dancing with a full stomach, and was penurious out of simple precaution. After the tables were cleared—an operation of indescribable celerity—the song expended, and the chalked floor rubbed into white confusion, the company poured like a torrent into the grand saloon, formed of the pit and stage of the theatre floored over, and unquestionably making, with its lights and scenery, its gilded boxes and its gay multitude, a very striking and curious show. Crowds continued to set in till it was high tide in this mighty expanse; and if plumes were billows, no tide could be fuller of glittering and rolling agitation. The spirit of motion seemed to have usurped the place of every other but the spirit of Babel. To converse was impossible, where all was clamour; to walk was dangerous, where all was tumult; and to dance, was to run the hazard of being buried in the eddy of some outrageous waltz, and disappear, never more to be flung up again

without fracture. Still the more adventurous natures danced, and three Virgins of the Sun, whose vows seemed to sit as highly upon their consciences as their veils upon their shoulders, followed by three Graces, who obviously thought that perfect beauty should suffer no concealment. waltzed their triumphant way completely round the theatre. The masks were in great profusion and absurdity: the whole *colluvies* of lame harlequins, voiceless ballad singers, faded flower girls, speechless barristers, and amatory quakers, rolled thick and deep from end to end of the room. But there were a few masks sufficiently curious. The blowing of a cracked horn announced a bulletin of Bonaparte's arrival from St- Helena, to marry one of the princesses; and in a short time the hero himself appeared, with two or three regged aides de camp, dressed in a capital style of ostentatious beggary. Napoleon was in high spirits, and received the congratulations of the company with matchless condescension—the attendant officers offering cockades of paper as bride-favours, and promising provinces to every one who had the happiness to get near enough to kiss his imperial hand. In the course of his march, he was accosted by the Duke of Wellington; and the renowned rivals, after a moment's natural amaze at each other, seemed to meet with heroic cordiality, but the crowd gathered too closely round them for us to have a chance of hearing diplomatic secrets. A mask, with a military hat over a mitre, and a chancellor's wig in one hand, attracted a concourse. Its coat was black, painted over with flames; it had a bull upon its breast, and distributed hand bills recommending Catholic emancipation. A fat female, in the Turkish costume, with a crown upon her turban, and the seat of her trowsers mounted with a *lion rampant*, was the next candidate for celebrity—two or three Hussars, whiskered to the eyes, with a Monk and a Mountebank, were in her suite, and she sang a parody on the mad maid's song, 'My lodging is on the cold ground.'—Alderman Waithman complaining that the House coughed whenever he spoke, which he called giving him a *cold* reception and vowing that by some new *measures* he would turn Mr. Vansittart out of the Exchequer, though, for his part, he thought there was no comfort in being in it, was very humorous, A fellow carrying a *seat* on his shoulder, with a worn-ont *Broom* stuck through it, and singing some foolery about the Opposition, excited great laughter. But we must leave the further commemoration to others, and can now merely allude to one of the latest masques that seemed to attract notice: it was a Hussar with a leg tied up, covered over with paper stars and tape strings; he came in with two shewy women, singing, "How happy could I be with either?" and after a short time, distributed a ballad, which he sang with great humour. The ballad was the coarsest doggrel. The room was well attended by bands, military and pandean. Supper was served at one, and was abont enough for one-tenth of its eaters.

[*The Observer.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 3.

Sittings after hilary term, before Mr. justice Bayley and a special jury.

LORD C. SPENCER CHURCHILL *v.* HUNT.

Preparatory to swearing the Jury, the pannel of Special Jurors having been called over, only seven appeared. The plaintiff's Counsel prayed a tale; and of course the remaining five were tales men. The Jury were then sworn.

The action in this case was for three several libels, published against the plaintiff in the Sunday Newspaper entitled *The Examiner*, on the 31st or May, the 7th of June, and 28th of June, 1818.

The proceedings were opened by *Mr. Turton*, and the case for the prosecution eloquently stated by *Mr. Scarlett*.

We regret extremely, that the pressure of Parliamentary and other urgent business unavoidably confines us to a mere cursory sketch of this trial.

Mr. Scarlett displayed his wonted abilities in an opening address to the Jury on behalf of the plaintiff, whom he properly described as an illustrious descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, and the defendant as the Printer of a Sunday Newspaper called *The Examiner*. The noble plaintiff, whose character had been grossly libelled by the defendant, did not bring this action for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary damages, but for that of vindicating his character and conduct against the viruporative abuse of of the defendant, and as some reparation for the violation committed upon his feelings. The incident out of which this libel arose occurred on the 20th of May 1818. Lord S. Churchill was on his way towards Fulham in a one-horse carriage, attended by his groom, and was driving at a moderate pace, progress was impeded by another one-horse vehicle, in which were a Gentleman named Took, and two female companions, who were driving rather at a slower rate. Lord S. Churchill, as he approached them, called out with the usual notice to the driver of the carriage in his front, an exclamation of "*Hoy!*" several times repeated. It happened at the moment that another vehicle, coming in the opposite direction, in some degree impeded the passage. There was, however, room enough on the road for all three vehicles to pass each other; but by the unskilful driving of Mr. Took, in not making way for Lord S. Churchill to pass him, the wheels of his Lordship's vehicle became entangled with those of Mr. Took. The horse of the latter became restive; and the shafts were broken. Mr. Took and one of the ladies, named Girdler, were thrown out of the carriage. Lord S. Churchill and his groom immediately alighted, and offered every assistance which humanity suggested to the lady; bot Mr. Took's horse took head, and ran away with the carriage, and the other unfortunate female was entangled in the carriage and harness, dragged for a considerable length of road, and this most calamitous event ensued in her death. Lord S. Churchill paid every attention his humanity could suggest. He attended the first lady to a surgeon's, displayed all the tender feelings which belonged to a gentleman of refined and polished sensibility upon such occasion; gave directions to the surgeon that every possible assistance should be afforded to both ladies; gave his address, went home, and awaited for any message that might be sent to him; and signified his readiness to attend the Coroner's Jury, and give every information in his power respecting the calamitous accident. He also sent his servant repeatedly to inquire respecting the state of the unfortunate females, and shewed every proof of his benevolence and humanity on so melancholy an occasion; but the defendant had thought proper to state the whole affair in a most malicious representation of the conduct of the Noble Lord. He had not only stated that the death of the unfortunate lady arose from his furious, careless, and unskilful driving, but that he had acted with the most inhuman levity and indifference no the lady's death, the consequence of such furious driving, by going to a masked ball on the very night of her decease; and that in the very actions which he had been obliged to bring for the vindication of his character against the libels promulgated in *The Examiner* and other Newspapers, he had been charged by the defendant with a design to turn the fatality to account by actions for damages against the different Newspapers selected for prosecution. The Noble plaintiff therefore felt it his duty to bring this question forward for investigation, not for the sake of pecuniary damages, for those were utterly beneath his consideration, but for the purpose of vindicating his character against foul aspersions utterly unwarranted by his conduct, and incompatible with his natural disposition; and much as he (the Learned Counsel) estimated the liberty of the press. he trusted that the present action was not brought to check that liberty, but its licentious abuse. For by the abuse of that liberty every man, however private in his life, might be said to live in public, for every circumstance of private life was in these times exposed in the public newspapers, for the mere gratification of idle or malicious curiosity; and every individual, however respectable or inoffensive, who had the misfortune of any disgrace, or even disease, amongst the members of his family, however remote, was liable to have it exposed in a public newspaper, for the laceration of his private feelings, or the destruction of his domestic peace. He concluded by expressing his hope that the Jury would mark by their verdict a just sense of the mischievous tendency of such libels, which the defendant, in this case, so far from acknowledging with penitence, professed to justify.

The first witness examined was Robert Toon, who stated, that on the 20th May, 1818, he was with his master. Lord S. Churchill, in his one-horsed carriage, called a *Dennet*, on his way towards Fulham. They were going at a moderate pace, and he saw before them a chaise with one gentleman and two ladies, between Sloane-square and Smith-street. When Lord S. Churchill's dennet came up to them. he was driving at the same pace, perhaps a little faster. His Lordship called out more than once to the person who drove the chaise in front, *Hoy!* The person in the chaise did not seem to hear. The witness them called out louder, and the person driving the chaise looked round. He did not seem to have room, but was crowded, and sitting on the right hand cushion. Witness thought he seemed to pull the reins on one side to make way; but directly afterwards he struck the horse with his whip on the near side. The horse seemed to go to the left. His Lordship came up with the intention to pass, and did make the attempt to pass him, till the horse was pulled for the right side; but then the horse was struck on the near side, which made him sway to the right. At this time the carriages came in contact. The wheels came together and went round together some litttle way, when the accident immediately happened. The first part of the accident witness saw was, that the shafts of the chaise in front broke. He saw the ladies and the gentleman in it tumbled forward as near as possible at the same time. Their horse immediately ran away. Witness leaped out of his master's chaise and held his horse by the head; while he was standing there, Lord Churchill got out on the other side, and ran to the ladies' assistance. He saw another gentleman come up in a tilbury; but afterwards his mind was so employed by the accident, that he did not take much notice. The accident happened just as they passed Smith-street. He saw his Lordship go to the Lady who was carried to the doctor's shop. He did not then know what happened to other lady; he staid there an hour and half. His Lordship was seeing after the lady, who was taken to the surgeon's Mr. Rowe, of Smith-street. He did not see the lady after she was carried into the house. His Lordship went back to town, and witness went with him, to his mother's in Grosvenor-place, and witness staid at home the whole evening by his Lordship's orders; and after calling at the Duchess of Marlborough's, his master came home, and staid at home the whole evening; witness thought he might be called to attend the Coroner's Jury, but he was not sent for. He was desired to be in the way next day; in the evening his Lordship sent him to inquire about the ladies, but the Lady who died was deceased before he came; he could not recollect whether he called that evening or next morning; he said there was plenty of room for all the carriages to pass on the road at the time, and he believed the shafts of Mr. Took's chaise broke from the manner in which his carriage rolled; he was convinced, if the horse had not been struck on the left side, the accident would not have happened; the carriage of Mr. Took was the heaviest loaded, and that of his Lordship's was only injured by a little of the paint being scraped off. The witness was cross examined at considerable length by Mr. *Williams*, and, in the course of his examination, stated that even if his Lordship had stopped several moments, in the way he was going the accident must have happened.

Charles Harris, Esq. proved, that he was coming towards town at the moment when the accident happened; he saw the different carriages coming 30 yards before him, and Lord. Churchill's carriage following that of Mr. Took. He did not hear Lord Churchill calling out to Mr. Took. Lord C. attempted to pass Mr. Took. There was nothing, in his judgement, improper at the moment. There was plenty of room on the road for all the three carriages to pass. He could not say whether Lord Churchill was driving furiously; he only saw him at the moment he attempted to pass Mr. Took's gig; he saw distinctly how the accident happened: when Lord Churchill attempted to pass, Mr. Took looked back and attempted to pull the near rein, and then it appeared to him that Mr. Took's gig struck against a post in the back. Mr. Took immediately pulled the off rein to the right. By this time all three were abreast. Mr. Took's gig came in contact with Lord Churchill's and in his judgment, if Mr. Took had not pulled to the right or left, no accident would have occured.

A very considerable number of witnesses were then examined in succession, the object of whose testimony was to prove, on the part of the plaintiff, that his mode of driving had not been, as stated in the defendant's answer to the delaration, immoderate or furious, and that the unfortunate accident occured though the unskilfulness of Mr. Took and not of his Lordship, who, so far from having acted inhumanly or unfeelingly, had shewn all the attention in his power towards the unfortunate objects of this accident and manifested all the humane anxiety and solicitude for the sufferers that became his feelings as a gentleman and a person of benevolence; and to prove that the charge of his having gone to a masked ballon the night of the death of the lady who unfortunately lost her life on this occasion was utterly false and unfounded.

The evidence for the plantiff being closed, Mr. *Williams*, on behalf of the defendants made a most able, eloquent, and ingenious address to the Jury, and afterwards examined several witness in the defence.

Mr. *Scarlett* made a most able reply.

Mr. Justice Bayley summed up the evidence to the Jury with great clearness and appropriate comments; and the Jury, after retiring for two hours returned their verdict for the plaintiff, of 50l. damages on the two counts, for charging him with the inhumanity of going to a masked ball on the night that Miss Sherwin was killed; and that charging him with turning the incident to a lucrative account, by bringing actions for damages against certain Newspapers for having stated the circumstances. But on the count for charging the defendant with driving carelessly and furiously, as the cause of Miss Sherwin's death, to which the defendant pleaded justification, the Jury found for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley told the Jury, that their verdict for the defendant was a very wholesome one, and he hoped it would also prove exemplary in teaching impetu-

ous persons to feel that they were not to drive along the public roads in a manner perilous to the lives of peaceable passengers.

PEDESTRIANISM.

On Saturday morning, a young man of the name of Johnson, undertook for a trifling wager to run five miles in 28 minutes, in Kingsland-road, one mile out and back again. The odds were decidedly against him; but to the great astonishment of all the spectators he completed the five miles in the short space of 26 minutes. It is an extraordinary performance. Rayner, the Kentish runner, it appears, is again matched for 100 guineas, against Murrell, the bricklayer of Turnham-green, to run 10 miles on Thursday next, at Windsor. Rayner is to give the latter two minutes at starting. It may be recollected a short time since, that Rayner gave Murrell three minutes; but Rayner lost it. it is said from want of *condition*. It is even betting. Rayner, for the above distance, is equal to any pedestrian on the list. The race for 100 guineas between Swan, of Lane End, and Weaver, of Lancashire, has been decided at Knutsford, in favour of the former, who won easy.

PUGILISM.

TURNER AND DAVIS.

The whole of the stakes are made good of 100 guineas aside for these pugilists for the 18th inst. It is 6 to 4 current beeting on Turner, and many of the amateurs are so sanguine, as to go a *point* further. The odds, are nevertheless, taken with avidity, as it is urged, that Davis, will turn out a second *Tom Belcher*. The sporting world are all upon the alert respecting the event; and Turner, it is asserted, will be brought into the ring in better *condition* than he was in any of his previous contests.

COURT OF ARCHES.—Doctor's Commons, June 7.

Roper v. Roper.

In this case, which has been before the Court on many former occasions, a responsive allegation was brought in, and after hearing the Counsel for the husband in opposition, as also the Counsel for the wife in support of the allegation.

Sir John Nicholl said, this was a suit for a seperation, by reason of cruelty, instituted by Mrs. Roper, against her husband. The cohabitation was of a very short duration, for it appeared that the parties were married on the 8th May, 1817; in June of the same year Mrs. Roper left her husband; but soon returned, and again quitted him on the 3d of August; the cohabitation being so short, the facts attending it must be few, although, as had been remarked by the Learned Counsel for the husband, the whole of the costs will be to be defrayed by his party, yet that would not induce the Court to prevent the wife from laying her case fully and fairly before it. On the other hand, when both parties have had a fair opportunity of telling their story, the Court will not be inclined to let the wife go into collateral and subordinate circumstances, she has only to make out her charge by broad facts, which the husband is to disprove by all the evidence he can produce. In this case a great number of witnesses have been examined, twenty-nine in the whole, among which are five that have been vouched by both parties; it is therefore very reasonable to suppose that all the facts are before the Court. With these preleminary observations, the Learned Judge proceeded to review the contents of the allegation, and after entering minutely into each article, he gave it as his opinion, that he should not be narrowing the case of the wife by rejecting the allegation, and according decreed it to be rejected.

Broosbooft *v.* Hawes, *falsely calling herself* Broosbooft.

This was a suit for nullity of marriage, by reason of minority. After briefly hearing the Counsel in support of opposition, the Learned Judge said, that there was such abundant proof of the minority of the parties, as also of the want of consent and identity, that he would not trouble the Counsel further, and pronounced the marriage null and void. No evidence was produced on the part of the Lady in the cause.

[*New Times*,—*June* 9, 1819.

POOR LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW TIMES.

Sir.—Considering it to be part of the design of a Journal, having from its correctness of information, and extensive circulation an influence over a large number of persons, to point out from time to time to its readers the nature and probable effects of any public measure of importance about to become the subject of legislative interference, I trust no apology will be necessary for bringing under your notice a Bill now passing through the House of Commons, to repeal certain provisions of an Act relative to the maintennance and regulation of the Poor.

The Bill to which I would draw your attention relates only to *one* branch of this most important subject—a subject on which vast labour and pains have been expended, with, I am sorry to say, comparatively but little good result. You are aware, Sir, that the business of the Quarter Session has of tate years been greatly increased by trials between parishes relative to the settlement of the Poor, and on other subjects connected therewith. Prior to the passing of the Act of the 54th Geo. 111, which it is the object of the present Bill to repeal, and which has been commonly called Mr. Kenrick's Act, no person could be deemed a competent witness on any trial, or other matter relating thereto, who was rated to the parochial rates or serving any parochial office.

This incompetency was found to give rise to such extensive inconvenience and injustice in many cases, that the Act before alluded to was passed to remove the objection.

By the present Bill it is proposed to repeal this last Act, and the only reason stated for such repeal is, that "great inconveniences have been found in allowing persons-rated, &c. to give evidence," &c.

Now, Sir, I will undertake to say, that though there are few measures generally beneficial which are not in some particular cases objectionable, yet in the present instance the objection is as nothing, compared with the benefit.

It may be, in many cases brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions, *utterly impossible* to prove a fact on which the *whole question* may depend, *but* by the evidence of an individual who may berated. Will it not be *injustice* to exclude such a witness? I know it will be said he is rated,, and *therefore* he is *interested*. In large parishes the degree of interest to an individual arising from this circumstance is inconsiderable, in small parishes, consisting of only two or three individuals largely rated, the interest is greater; but will not the Court judge of the degree of credit the individual is entitled to, and decide accordingly? Are tribunals competent to judge of the motives of a witness, to be excluded from receiving evidence, because the witness may, as one out of many thousands, pay a few shillings per annum to a general fund.

Sir we have heard much talk of increasing litigation between parishes; surely it is not the way to decrease it by shutting out sources of information: and one parish may not want much inducement to take advantage of the incompetency of a material witness belonging to another, knowing that he is a rated inhabitant.

I am really obliged, altogether, to confess myself at a loss to conjecture on what, other ground than that I have before stated, and I trust satisfactorily answered, the present Bill is to pass into a law.

I have submitted these cursory observations with the hope that, in the extensive circulation of your valuable Paper, they may be noticed by some of your Correspondents who may be induced to consider the subject more at large.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, G. S.

MISCELLANOUS.

Iron Trade.—A Worcester Paper says "We have the satisfaction of saying that the Iron Trade in this the neighbouring counties is in a very flourishing state."

Canterbury is about to be lighted with gas, and a company is to be formed for supplying the houses in the principal streets with water, for which purpose a spacious reservoir is to be made at the Old Castle.

A most tremendous storm of thunder, lightening, and rain was experienced on Saturday afternoon last, at Sheffield, in consequence of which several parts of the town and neighbourhood were completely deluged.

Monday the Election of a Member of Parliament for the Selkirk, Peebles, and Linlithgow district of Burghs, in the room of the late Sir J. B. Riddel, Bart, took place at. Selkirk, when Mr. Pringle, of Clifton and Haining, was returned.

A person named Normand, accused of three assassinations at Benecourt, in the Department of the Seine and Oise, lately strangled himself in prison with a cord, made of threads from his shirt and stockings, which he fastened to the window of his cell.

Princess Louisa Charlotta of Naples, who was lately married to the Infant of Spain, Don Francis de Paulo, arrived at Barcelona on the 14th of last month, where she was received with the honours usually paid to Royalty, and thence conducted to Madrid.

Two companies of the Royal Staff Corps under the command of Capt. Du Vernet, embarked on Saturday last, at Deal, for Canada.

June, 7th.

Selections.

FINE ARTS.

Sir T. Lawrence. Previously to Sir Thomas's departure for Rome, he not only made several charming drawings, portraits of our handsomest ladies, but also added two most admirable pictures to the number of those which we have before spoken of. The one is an appropriate addition to his truly unique *Pœcile* of the most distinguished characters in the great struggle for the liberty of the world in 1813 to 1815. The other, both with respect to the person represented and the manner of the representation, belongs wholly to the domain of the *Beautiful*, and was in very respect a worthy recreation for the artist, while prosecuting with laudable perseverance his great undertaking. It is the portrait of the daughter of the Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, called Clementina, after her father. She is now only fourteen years of age, and is the same who was lately celebrated by the Persian Secretary of Legation, Mirza Mohammed Ali, in an ode, of which the Aulic Councillor M. Joseph Von Hammer has given us a translation in the last number of *The Mines of the East*.

Th other portrait is that of the Aulic, Councilor Frederick Von Gentz, Secretary General at the Congress of Vienna, at the peace of Paris, and at the Congress of Aix-la Chapelle—together with the Sceptre or the Sword, the Pen justly claims its rights, and in a long and momentous period, few men, who were neither Ministers nor Generals, have been allowed so close and so complete a view, as he has had, of the great events of our times.

To return to the portait of the Princess Clementina Metternich, whatever may perhaps be objected to the truly British neglect of some of the accessaries, the characteristic expression, the originality of the design, and the striking resemblance entitle it to be praised as a most delighful performance. The eagle, stretching his neek towards the vessel, which the beautiful figure holds up in her right hand, and yet seems to be drawing back, as if tantalising the Royal bird, immediately reminds us of Hebe. The lustre and softness of the eye under the dark locks, the delicate lips, the extraordinary beauty of the chin, the true Greek regularity of the nose, the whole faultless oval of the face rising above the uncovered left shoulder, and the lovely neck, afforded Mirza Mohammed Ali room for unqualified praise, without the usual extravagance of Eastern hyperbole. The artist found here a welcome opportunity to prove that his talent was equally at home in the domain of energy or beauty, of mind or feeling. In this respect it makes a great impression to contemplate, next to the classic reminiscinces of the most sanguinary contests and the most intricate negociations, Lawrence's female portraits, especially this delightful image. You fancy that it is in some degree necessary to complete the whole, that it represents the long lost Goddess of Innocence and Peace whom these Statemen and warriors have again recalled to earth; and turning our eyes again to Wellington and Metternich, to Prince Charles Schwartzenberg and old Marshal Forwards, we are almost tempted to indulge for a moment in the golden dream of the Carmen Sæculare of Horace—

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque
Priscus, et neglects redire Virtus
Audet, apparetque beata pleno
Copia Cornu.

R. Reynolds.—The portrait of the late eminent philanthropist of this name has been lately engraved by Sharp from a painting by Hobday, and is very ably executed in the line manner. The very name of Reynolds seems to have recommended it to the best efforts of the Arts. It represents the good man, whose philanthropy has raised him an everlasting memorial in the annals of Virtue and Charity, seated with the sacred volume in his hand, open at "Romans, chap. v." The head is masculine, the features marked, and beaming with sense and benevolence; the forehead capacious, the eye thoughtful, the mouth rather compresed for the Lavater theory of physiognomy. The hair is natural, and suits well with the plain quaker dress. The painter has chosen a simple, unaffected attitude, and has produced a portrait every way agreeable to the character of his subject. It is inscribed "Richard Reynolds, of the Society of Friends, late of Bristol; whose life and fortune were devoted to the Glory of God, by relieving the humble in distress."

"When the eye saw him, it blessed him."

Improved Ingot-Scheme.—It is said, that an eminent West India Merchant, who is a Member of the House of Commons, means to move, that instead of wedges of gold, the Bank shall be at liberty to deliver hogsheads of rum; a Manchester Manufacturer will propose printed cottons; and a celebrated Agriculturist English wool; and each of these Gentlemen is prepared to prove, that his commodity is a much better *standard of value* than the *Ricardoes*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

In this enlightened age, when our intercourse is increasing with nations remote from our own, and possessing different religious, languages, laws, and customs; when the ambassadors of the Mohammedan potentates of Europe, Asia and Africa, are resident in our metropolis, all understanding the *Arabic language*: when with a knowledge of this language, a person may travel and hold colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkey, with the greater part of Asia, and with Africa; and lastly, when we consider the valuable and immense stores of Arabian literature, of the best periods, which still remain unexplored; is it not remarkable, under all the exciting circumstances above enumerated, that, in this powerful and opulent country, there should not be found, with all our boasted learning and eagerness of research, three or four Englishmen capable of writing and conversing intelligibly in that beautiful and useful language? The extent of this disgraceful ignorance would be scarcely credible, were there not proofs beyond doubt, that our principal seats of learning are as deficient in this knowledge as the public in general *; and that letters, or public documents, written in that language, have been in vain sent to them

* There is a letter from the reigning emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman ben Mohammed, to our revered sovereign, in the western Arabic. See appendix to Jackson's Account of Marocco, &c. page 320, which was sent to the university for translation; and, after remaining there, as doctor Buffé informed me, above two months, was returned without a translation; it was then sent to the Post-office for the same purpose, but with like ill success. Dr. Buffé, who had been the bearer of it from the emperor to the secretary of state, then called on me, and requested a translation, which I declined giving, unless I should be requested so to do by the secretary of state. This letter contained friendly overtures, and afforded a most favourable opportunity to open an advantageous negociation with Marocco, and a mutual exchange of good offices; but, from ignorance of the language, the opportunity was lost. The late Mr. Spencer Percival having expressed to my lord Redesdale, or to Mr. Robert Mitford, late of the Audit-office, the regret he felt at not being able to procure a translation, my friend Mr. Mitford mentioned my name to his relation as a person competent to translate it. Accordingly, I received a letter from Mr. Percival, requesting a translation into English, which I delivered to that gentleman a few days afterwards; but the original Arabic letter of which I made a translation, did not reach me till several months after it had been received by the ministers. In the meantime, the emperor made repeated enquiries of the bashaw of El Garb, of the governor of Tangier, and of the British consul, for a reply to this letter, which contained overtures for a mutual exchange of good offices, and courted a speedy answer;—when his Imperial Majesty was actually informed by some of the members of the divan, that the king of England had no power, but that the power was vested in the hands of the ministers of the crown; whereupon the emperor determined never to write again to a christian king in the Arabic language; and, with regard to Great Britain, I believe he has faithfully ever since kept his word. Some time before this letter was written, I being then in Marocco, the emperor's minister asked me, if the emperor his master were to write an Arabic letter to the sultan George Sultan El Ingleez (these were his expressions), whether there were persons capable of translating it into English, as the emperor did not wish the contents of his communication to be known to his bashaw at Tangier, nor to the British Consul as it would necessarily be, if written *in English*. I replied that there were learned men at the Universities capable of translating every learned language in the known world; and, accordingly, the letter above alluded to was written in Arabic, and addressed to his majesty; and an additional proofs of the desire the emperor then had to conceal its contents was, that it was written in his own hand-writing, which I am competent to declare, having letters from him in my possession, and being acquainted with the emperor's hand-writing.

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for translation. What I have long considered, as chiefly tending to diminish the desire of acquiring this language, is an opinion dogmatically asserted and diligently propagated, that the Arabic of the East and West are so different from each other as almost to form distinct languages, and to be unintelligible to the inhabitants of either of those regious respectively; but, having always doubted the truth of this assertion, I have endeavoured, from time to time, during the last ten years, to ascertain whether the Arabic language spoken in Asia be the same as spoken in Africa (westward to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean), but without success, and even without the smallest satisfactory elucidation, until the arrival in London, last winter, of the most Rev. Dr. Giarve, archbishop of Jerusalem, who has given such incontestable proofs of his proficiency in the Arabic language, that his opinion on this important point cannot but be decisive: accordingly, on presenting to the rev. doctor some letters from the emperor of Marocco to me, desiring that he would oblige me with his opinion whether the Arabic in those letters was the same with that spoken in Syria? the Rev. doctor replied in the following perspicuous manner, which I think decides the question: "I can assure you that the language and the idiom of the Arabic in these letters from the emperor of Marocco to you, is precisely the same with that which is spoken in the East."

It is, therefore, thus ascertained that the Arabic language spoken in the kingdom of Tafilelt, of Fas, of Marocco, and in Suse or South Barbary, is precisely the same language with that which is now spoken in Syria and Palestine in Asia, countries distant from each other nearly 3000 miles; and, from information since obtained, there appears to be no doubt that the Arabic language spoken by the Arabs, in Arabia, by the Moors and Arabs in India and Madagascar, by the Moorish nations on the African shores of the Mediterranean, are one and the same language with that spoken in Marocco, subject only to certain provincial peculiarities, which by no means form impediments to the general understanding of the language, no more, or not so much so, as the provincial peculiarities of one county in England differ from another.

Unwilling to encroach too much on your valuable pages, I will leave, for the subject of my next letter, the inconceivable misconstructions and errors into which the ignorance of this elegant and useful language has led European travellers in Africa, of which I shall state some examples in a recent publication respecting Africa.

JAMES G. JACKSON.

Circus, Minories;
May 10, 1819.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

OR

SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

Second Series, No. XVIII.

COME TO A FORTUNE.

"I owe, says Thomas, much to Peter's care;
"Once only seen, he chose me for his heir.
"True, Thomas; hence your fortunes take their rise;
"His heir you were not—had he seen you twice."

After having lived in obscurity for many years, Mr. Bulfungus came by accident to a fortune' left him by a distant relation whom he had never seen but once, Until then, Mr. Bulfungus had lived upon a small annuity, with great economy; yet from principle of selfishness, which passed for honesty, he had a dinner to give to his friends once per month, and occasionally from a one to a five pound note to lend to any one of whom he had a good opinion, so that he run no risk further than losing one months' interest on this small portion of his capital.

And here, *soit dit en passant*, although we respect honesty, and do not deem it merely a ragged virtue, yet we see a wide difference betwixt delicacy, sentiment, and integrity, and that growling John Bullism which pays in order to be paid—which borrows not, for fear of being called upon for reciprocity of service—and which is honest from fear, instead of from love; for the honourable man is exact towards his neighbour; nay more, is benevolent to him from the love he bears him; the account-book man is honest for fear of hurting his credit, or exposing his pride. The law will keep the one man within the square whilst religion and Philantrophy actuate the other.

Of the former class was Bulfungus; and by his management, he passed not only for an independent man, but for a a good fellow.

How many a man glides through life without a virtue, save common prudence; and, by a look of easy circumstances, commands prodigal and imprudent men, who excel him in fortune and in good qualities. How many an old miser is every where welcomed, from the prospective of the opening of his will in which the adulator, the interested friend, time server or the venal slave, expect to be named, for a considerable legacy, if not as sole heirs.

It is even related of one of those pseudo-misers, or parsimonious rich men, that he smiled on his last pillow, viewing the tearful eyes around him, which would open into surprise and indignation when they saw how they had been *hoaxed* and when the heavy trunk was delivered of its load of rags, copper, brick bats, and old letters, without a testament amongst them, so that his dupes would neither have to "Take the will for the deed, nor the deed for the will but would have to receive waste paper in return for their mercenary services, *Tant mieux*; they were properly treated. But this is from our purpose.

Mr. Bulfungus, upon coming to his fortune, altered his mode of living but still kept to his old plan—selfishness and economy being the leading features of his character, and always exhibiting caution and pride—caution not to commit himself, pride to keep up his consequence to the very fullest extent of his means, without getting into arrears in his accounts.

Instead, therefore, of giving his monthly sung dinner, he gave a weekly repast of less plenty but more elegance,—with a seemingly less warm welcome, but with more ostentation. He had a professed cook in the place of Dolly, and was served on massy plate, instead of on blue and white Staffordshire ware. His small house (for he could not expand his heart sufficiently to take a larger or a more expensive one) became a complete baby house, with porcelaine, prints, and other ornamentels, pictures excepted, for these are most ruinous articles to any one who has an inordinate desire for them.

Moreover, to pass for a man of letters, he purchased a noble library, so far as splendid binding went, and thus it might be said of him

"In books, not authors, curious was the squire."

There were unread Travels bound in Morocco; the unopened history of the Inquisition bound in the best Spanish; caricatures French bound; fairy tales in Russia; a Bible in red velvet; and speeches in both houses, of Parliament in calf; beside novels highly gilt, and the Cries of London, a splendid edition, worth ten guineas. Unrolled maps lay on his table near a fine silver ink-stand, and a curious fillagree candlestick bearing a taper; and a portfolio of drawings was placed to beguile his guests of the dull half hour before dinner.

He likewise subscribed one hundred guineas for a new church in his country, and set down his name to some public undertaking; but he left off lending, as he could not refuse a larger sum than before, and this his nerves could not reach.

Thus appointed thus arranged, he had a number of visitors, and as many flatterers and he expected the universal suffrage of approbation and of praise, from his dinner party friends. It was not so, however. Ben Blunt made an exception to the general rule.

"You seem pleased, Blunt," said Bulfungus, to him, as he perceived him eyeing every thing attentively: Blunt went on, unheeding all observation. He was handling a porcelaine vase, "a pretty vase!" said his host, with an air of triumph.—Not a word in reply. He stood motionless before a print. "A beautiful proof print," exclaimed Mr. B. half angry.—Still not a word, The company smiled.

Blunt now came to the bookcase; and taking up a magnificent edition of the British Poets, he cast it indignantly on the table. "What's the matter?" said Bulfungus; stepping hastily up to him, "what! does nothing please? What is that which you have thrown so angrily down?—Shakspeare, upon my life? and a play—let us see what it is?" "Much a do about nothing," answered Mr. Blunt, (who I now, perhaps a little late, introduce as an honest hearted Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

'You don't require this book', continued he "Well, but how do you likes my prints? my portfolio? my porcelaine? my busts, books, etcetera?" continued he.' Vile all vile! barbarous! (the company were peterified.) D—n the prints. (The reader will pardon us as mere reporters.) Curse the portfolio! Perish the porcelaine! And the devil take the books; Your prints should have been the impression of grateful countenances, called into new life by your accession of fortune, your portfolio should have been a new leaf turned over, the subject benevolence and philanthropy; your porcelaine should have been solid good cheer, and daily overflowing cups of hospitality, your busts should have been living heads of your poor relations provided for; your books ought to have been one, Bible a dictionary, and a spelling book, and the price of the rest might have pensioned of your poor old woman turned away in the decline of life and in decrepitude; your donation to church building ought to have gone to the hospital; and then, you yourself might have gone to bed as soon as you pleased.' With this he tarried not dinner, but walked of sans ceremonie.

We acknowledge that this was a rough lesson; but the moral is good, or to use a French expression, "*Le remede est a merveille mais la dose est un peu forte;*" even for.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

DANDIES.

The *Journal des Modes* has an article, which proves that the *dandies* of Paris equal, if they do not exceed in foppery our Bond-street beaux. "The manufacturers of *false calves* have had the indiscretion to expose at their shop-windows stockings with stuffed calves. This makes all the world acquainted with the artifice, and now, woe to the young man who ventures into company with the appearance of full, well made legs. He is instantly put to the test to know whether they are genuine A malicious child, with a long black pin, will sound the *calf*, or a jealous rival will point with a sneer, at the protuberance. The manufacturers of false calves and of false rumps, say, in their justification, that the *calves* are for America—and the *false rumps* for the English ladies."

It is quite the *ton* among the dandies of Paris, also to wear *boots* and *spurs*, and to carry a *horse-whip* in their promenades in the Thuilleries and the Boulevards, without a thought of riding. This, they say, they have also caught from the London cavaliers.

LAW.

The Royal Court of Paris is occupied with the following problem:—'Can a child, born nine months and nine days after the death of his father, succeed him?'—The preliminary tribunal has already decided in the affirmative. The decision of the Royal Court will be given on Monday next.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	52	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	70	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	42	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,	none			
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	72	0	00
Bourbon,		60	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,	none			
Java,	none			
Amerdiva,		70	0	00
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	no demand,	185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,	none	170	0	00
CUBEAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	30	0	00
Ditto boiled		35	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	none.			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	52	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	26	0	00
Bowaugur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	14	2	00
Ditto Bags,		12	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	100	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	90	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	2	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	48	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	3	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	4	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 32 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,		130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	40	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	8	0	20
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	1	20
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	14	0	00
STICK, Lac,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	7	0	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	19	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,				none.
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	35	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	210	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, nominal 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras.

These is absolutely nothing doing in our Cotton market, and though our Green exhibits, more than the usual number of bales for the time of year, yet, the holders still look confidently to high prices.

The Shipment of Sugar to Europe still continues, but looked on as a mere remittance.